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A LAND OF HATE

INSIDE:
Hurricane Gilbert's
Deadly Sweep

NORTHERN IRELAND'S WAVE OF TERROR

A Belfast
Street Scene



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CANADA'S WEEKLY NEWSPAPER MAGAZINE SEPTEMBER 30, 1988 VOL. 101 NO. 48

CONTENTS

2 EDITORIAL

5 LETTERS/PASSAGES

6 OPENING NOTES

Pierre Trudeau unleashes a little thinking time for Peter Mansbridge; Pat Corley's campaign promise; Marion Shulman and the fiasco of youth.

9 COLUMN/FRANCIS

10 CANADA

The *Post* meets the cost of the summer's disastrous drought crisis and they map themselves an election year.

18 WORLD

Michael Dukakis fights back while George Bush suffers through an anti-Senator flap; a Canadian man calms hostilities in a Latvian hijacking.

34 BUSINESS

Sales of cellular phones have been so explosive that even the salesmen are surprised.

40 BUSINESS WATCH/PETER C. NEWMAN

49 MEDIA WATCH/BAIN

52 HISTORY

Photographer Ken Bell provides a stunning then-and-now record of Second World War battlefields.

58 PEOPLE

60 MUSIC

Bruce Springsteen and a lineup of other stars sing in the cause of human rights.

62 FILMS

The Soviets mount their largest film retrospective ever.

64 FOTHERINGHAM



COVER

A LAND OF HATE

As a Gibraltar coroner investigated the killing last March of three IRA members at the hands of Britain's elite Special Air Service, the IRA attacked new targets in Belfast. Now entering the 20th year of its current struggle, the group, defying British efforts to crush it, has taken the lives of 27 British servicemen this year. Maclean's analyzes the IRA's resilience and explores the career of one of its Gibraltar "martyrs," Michael Farrell. — 34

WORLD

GILBERT'S HAVOC

Ripping across the Caribbean, Hurricane Gilbert was the mightiest storm to hit the Western Hemisphere in the 20th century. U.S. meteorologists rated it capable of causing "catastrophic damage," and as it roared through 11 countries its winds of up to 250 km/h justified that prophecy. — 31



OLYMPICS

THE GAMES BEGIN

The 24th Summer Olympics opened in Seoul with a stunning spectacle that reflects Korea's rise from a conquered nation to a major economic power. Then, a record number of athletes, including Canadian world-record sprinter Ben Johnson, began the Games of Peace and Harmony. — 44



COPIED PHOTO BY JAMES MCKEE/MAGNUM



A Dangerous Presence

Last week in Belfast, the mother of Maureen Farrell, the young Irish Republican Army woman killed by British soldiers in Glentoran recently, talked with Northern Ireland's Labour Party Chief Andrew Phillips about her son's role in the internecine warfare of Ulster. Her approach was brutally simple: "The British should withdraw their troops—currently numbering 18,200—that have been in Ulster since the comment on good Friday began in 1969," said Farrell. "They talk about a bloodbath if they leave. Well, what have we had these past years but a bloodbath?" Her solution is very straightforward: It is the only one with a chance of reducing the violence and civil warfare that has ripped through the northeast corner of the United Kingdom since 1969.

Northern Ireland's civil war is now a religious war. On one side is a small number of violent active Roman Catholics; on the other, a host of feckless Protestants. History, sociology, politics and even personal foibles are part of the explanation of why such a promised interlaced exists between Protestants and Catholics as the six counties of Ulster. But it is defined by religion. And as long as a British buffer force stands between the two sides, protecting each from taking the full consequences of its actions, the war will continue.

There might well be more. Instead of the troops withdrawn rapidly for both sides disagreeing rapidly. But there is bloodshed now. There has been bloodshed since 1969. What there is not is any willingness on either side to start talking about the kind of arrangements that would make life in Northern Ireland acceptable for everyone. Those will never be a willingness to do that as long as a Catholic extremist can shoot a Protestant, or a Protestant can bomb a Catholic home, with the knowledge that he can retreat to his neighborhood behind the protection of the British army.

If the British withdraw, the choices for both sides would be stark, a闻aceous, all-out civil war—or talking to each other. There is a choice that the people of Northern Ireland would take. That choice does not exist as long as the British are present.

Karen Algya



Philips, Armed and dangerous in the northeast corner of the United Kingdom



Photo: Andrew Miller

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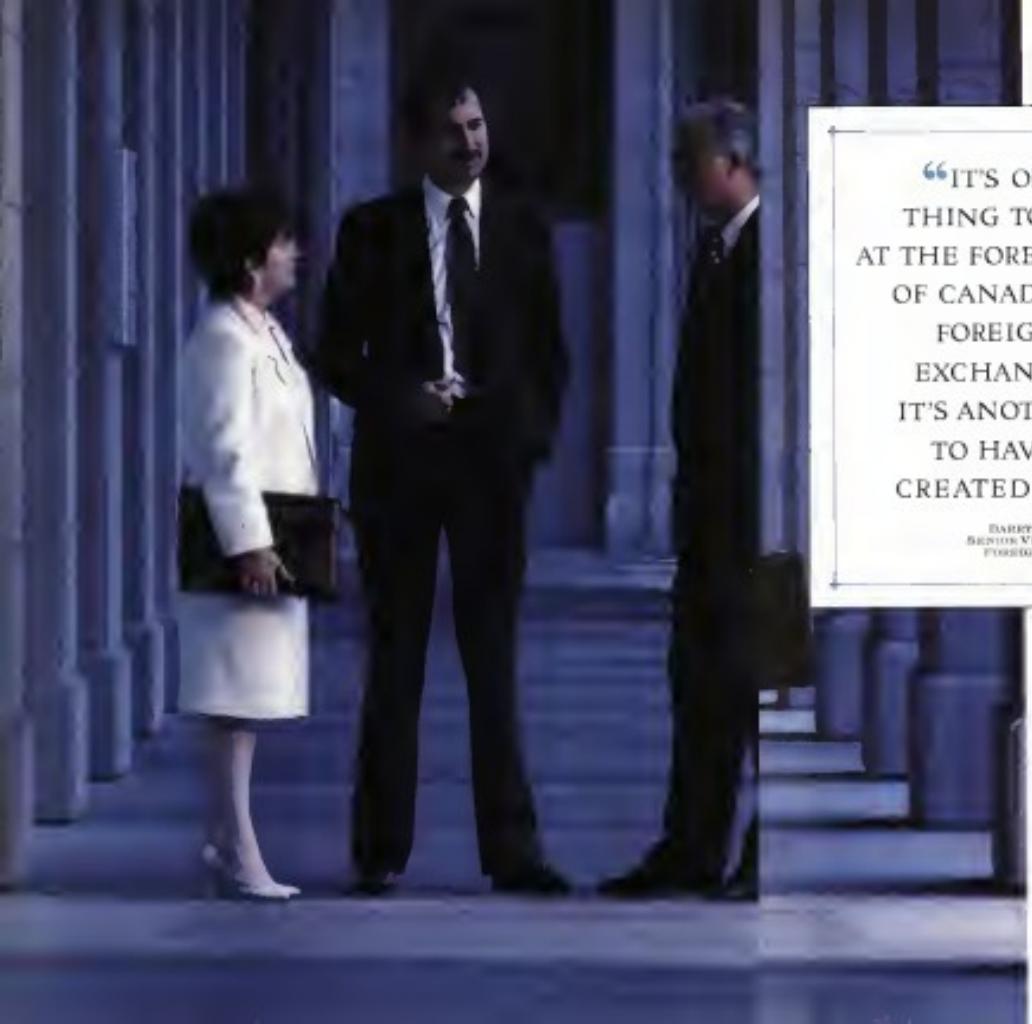
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PURE VIRGIN WOOL

PULL THE WOOL OVER

LETTERS

ACCESS TO HOMES

Your column ("Put down homes," Aug. 15) and Your magazine ("Housing costs," Aug. 15) present misleading news about interesting government housing policies. How do you propose to fund the massive reduction in income tax revenue for all Canadians, effectively raising rents for all older homeowners? Similar policies in the United States have not made home ownership more affordable but have encouraged excessive debt loads and low savings rates and have helped put their economy in a highly vulnerable state.

C. Graham Toulk,
Oshawa

Housing prices in Canada are indeed forcing many Canadians out of the marketplace as a consequence of the interaction of housing supply and consumer demand. Your proposal for mortgage tax relief would increase effective demand but have less effect on supply. The main beneficiaries would be existing homeowners, whose houses would further increase in value. What is needed is to make adjustments to the existing market but social policies that recognize the private good that motivates property developers is an obstacle to coherent social policies.

Martin Longy,
Markham, Ont.

SOUTH SEAS CONFUSION

I wish to call your attention to an error in your otherwise excellent article "Keeping the peace" (Cover, Aug. 29). I quote: "Under new rules, local Canadians in New Guinea in 1963 had to help administer the South Pacific island during its transition from Dutch colony to independence." To suggest that the former colony of Dutch New Guinea became independent is like saying that Newfoundland or the Western Balkans became independent. The present independent nation of Papua New Guinea (which occupies the eastern side of the island of New Guinea) was never ruled by the Dutch; it was administered by Australia until it gained independence in 1975. The western side of the island, which was a Dutch colony, is now known as Irian Jaya and is not independent, but rather part of Indonesia.

John C. Berry,
Vancouver, Ont.

HISTORY LESSONS

I need not remind your article "The legacy of history" (Canada, Aug. 10) that as a history teacher, I am glad to see the Holocaust getting the treatment it deserves in M-



Home buyer: prohibitive housing costs

least some part of the Canadian school system. I wonder, however, if the new course will dismiss the holocaust as an isolated event or will it mention the suffering of such peoples as the native people of the New World after European discovery, the Irish during the famine, the Armenians during the First World War and the Ukrainians under Stalin under Lenin. These other events should also be mentioned.

not lessen the horror of the holocaust, but neither should the holocaust allow us to forget all the other "holocausts."

Edward F. Stach,
St. John's, Nfld.

INCREDIBLE ARROGANCE

In reference to Peter Newman's article "An exercise in Liberal arrogance" (Saskatoon Star, Aug. 8), I have not lived long enough to remember the arrogance of Pearson's government or Trudeau's early 1970s administration. I must thank Mr. Newman for educating me. However, I can see the connection between Pierre's 1968 election victory, and Prime Minister Turner's current free trade stalling strategy. Turner obviously feels that on an issue of such magnitude, the citizens of Canada should have some input. It seems to me that Mulroney is in the race with the incredible amount of arrogance, since he appears to feel that he can share his free trade agreement down our throats.

Darlene Steffensen,
Saskatoon, Sask.

Letters to editor and may be continued. Please send to: Letters to the Editor, Maclean's Magazine, 200 Bay St., Toronto, ON M5J 1A7.

PASSAGES

1960: Newfoundland athlete Ford Hayward, 27, among the first people to carry the Olympic torch at this year's census. Canada, takes home the Visa Calgary Winter Games in St. John's, by drowning. Hayward, the first Newfoundland to participate in the Olympics, for Canada, participated in the grueling 50-km walk at the 1952 Helsinki Games. Though stricken by leg cramps, Hayward continued in the race and placed 25th. Last November, he and former Olympic gold medal figure skater Barbara Ann Scott King jointly inaugurated the 20-day Olympic torch run in St. John's. Hayward's body was buried on the shore of a pond near his home in St. John's.



1962: Patrick Kennedy, Jr., son of Massachusetts Senator Edward Kennedy, to the Rhode Island state legislature by virtue of winning the Democratic party primary. Kennedy, a Providence College philosophy student, has no opposition in November general elections.

1963: Former navy engineer commander Gen Laurier Norrington, 83, whose criticism of government policy in 1960 helped to precipitate the deficit of Duke of Edinburgh's Royal Conservatory of Music, of a heart attack, in a Tucson, Ariz., hospital. During a three-week visit to Ontario just days after his retirement from NATO—Norrington insisted that Canada be committed to arm its navy forces with nuclear warheads, contrary to Richardson's position that his government's anti-nuclear stand was consistent

with Canada's military obligations. Norrington's comments led to a cabinet split over defense policy, the passing of a successful motion of censure at Parliament, three cabinet resignations—including George Head, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney's attorney who was minister until his retirement last month—and, finally, the defeat of a Liberal minority government under Lester Pearson.

1969: Greek Prince Nestor Andronikos Papageorgiou, 83, after 27 years of marriage, acceded to a government spokesman. Papageorgiou, who taught economics at Toronto's York University from 1969 to 1974 while Greece was ruled by a military dictatorship, has been romantically linked with a 34-year-old married female flight attendant for the past year.

OPENING NOTES

Pierre Trudeau on a shopping spree, Peter Mansbridge in disguise, Ronald Reagan under fire

CLOTHES MAKE THE MAN

PIERRE ELLIOTT Trudeau has always been a bit of a dandy. During his years in the political spotlight, the former prime minister was a decidedly unconservative dresser, often strutting out in a black cap and beret. Now, in his new role as leader of an expedition to exotic locales, Trudeau is once again displaying his taste for distinctive duds. In October, the Maritimes lawyer will spend 18 days trudging through remote, mountainous regions of Kazakhstan and Russia with such illustrious companions as explorer Joe Mendenhall and Lauri Shesker, the first Canadian to reach the summit of Mount Everest.



Trudeau: bright red long johns

To outfit himself for the trip, Trudeau recently visited the warehouse of a Montreal clothing firm. There, he chose \$1,010 worth of outdoor wear in the tweedy Pottinger line. His purchases included a set of bright red long johns (\$90), a set of leisurewear gear with powder-blue tricot jacket (\$400), pants (\$150), three polo shirts in shades of orange, gold and conference blue (\$60 each) and one pair of plaid ski trousers (\$75). Trudeau noted that there were no changing rooms. Trudeau shrugged, nimbly unbuttoned his trousers and tried on his new gear in the open warehouse. He was wearing blue Jockey shorts. When he preferred his Visa credit card, he was offered a discount that reduced the bill to \$907.50. Trudeau quickly accepted, confirming that his legendary frugality remains just as strong as his sense of style.

The bald truth at the top

Level at the top is sweet for Peter Mansbridge. At the age of 40, he enjoys status, authority and a yearly salary of at least \$100,000 as the anchorman for CBC TV's night news program *The National*. But it is a measure the frequently website deride personal for their appearance—the so-called hair-and-teeth factor—Mansbridge has a problem: his bald head is rapidly receding. To dispel that fact, Mansbridge has taken several trips to his own hands; he applies Pan-Cera makeup to his scalp to reduce the reflection from camera lights. But some network executives have reacted against Mansbridge's baldness. Last month, the state of Mansbridge's hair was the subject of a spirited open-air discussion on a Montreal radio station. CBC-TV's own makeup experts, who say that they would be willing to apply their



Mansbridge: the same problem as Bert Reynolds

skills to his sparse locks and help him cover more baldness, are now urging him to consider using makeup that contains less brown and orange. If that fails, he may have to resort to the Bert Reynolds solution: a toupee. Stay tuned.

A VOTE FOR WEIGHT LOSS

Treasury Board president Patricia Corrigan shocked her Conservative colleagues recently when she announced that, because of health problems, she might not run in the next federal election. "Mrs. Monaghan," as she calls herself, frequently complains about chronic back pain. But both her doctor and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney have suggested that a strict diet might be the solution to the problem. The Tories have persuaded her to run again, but she has still not given them the big campaign promise: a crackdown on consumption.



Turner, Dreyfus: a comprehensive strategy of Liberal partygoers

BEHAVING STRICTLY BY THE BOOK

When Greg Valentine's *Book of Beer* was officially launched in Ottawa last week, New Liberals joined in the festivities in fact, only one Get Off attended the ceremony. Roland de Considine, the designate member for Toronto's Plateau-Lachine riding. Meanwhile, party legends have alleged that Jacques Courteau, chairman of McGraw-Hill Ryerson Ltd., will receive a Senate seat as recompense for publishing the unfaltering biography of Liberal Leader

er John Turner. But Courteau, a Montreal lawyer and friend of Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, discounted that possibility. He added, "That is on in the cards" in my event, "most Liberals want to teach their own conclusions about the book. Mulroney after it seemed it a mediocre Toronto store. Liberal strategists Source Keith Dreyfus noted as and bought the first copy. Who may get worst reviews from the fraction Liberals—but he clearly has their attention.

Tarnishing a decent name

The Heritage Blockers are not amused. The group of 28 Charlottetown residents, who spend their spare time making traditional hooked rugs, feel that another group of women—"soon away"—or off-island—has caused them some embarrassment. These so-called escort services have recently opened for business on Prince Edward Island. The rug hookers and other Islanders say that their most successful operations are at Dennis Geller's home bar could tarnish their province's wholesome image. Still, the Heritage Blockers are resolute—they refuse to change their name.



Shulman: extending the lifespan of jets

POPCORN, MR. PRESIDENT?

In March, as Ottawa prepared for the April summit between President Ronald Reagan and Prime Minister Brian Mulroney, several presidential aides were considering impeaching their boss. The reason: their conviction that the Democrats would never depose Reagan, making him unfit for office. According to leaked reasons, some aides felt that Reagan was lazy and immature, only interested in watching television and movies. Eventually, Howard Baker, then White House chief of staff, rejected the impeachment proposal. The President may not have recovered entirely, however, when he reached Ottawa. His comment on odd rules: "I'm not against it. I'd like a total reduction of it."

Fountains of youth

Dr. Morton Shulman has a new cause: extending the lifespan of cats, dogs and other pets. The 63-year-old former surgeon, author and Ontario MP is currently a successful veterinarian. But in 1982, he developed Pickering's disease, a progressive nerve disorder that causes dogs to contracture muscle. For Shulman, who took the form of Deprenyl. Developed by a Wageningen Doctor, the drug prevents such characteristics as uncontrollable muscle twitches and loss of strength. Shulman was so impressed by the drug that he lobbied the Canadian rights to distribute it to Canadian physicians. In the meantime, US researchers who administered Deprenyl to laboratory rats found that the drug increased the animals' life spans, in many cases doubling it to about four years. Recognizing the entrepreneurial potential of that discovery, Shulman is now about to sign a deal with a pet food company to add Deprenyl to its products. Eventually—after the completion of clinical trials—Shulman says he hopes Deprenyl will be used to extend human life spans. Asked Shulman, "How eight years can the breed name Poco de Leon?" For the moment, however, humans are restricted from the fountain of youth.

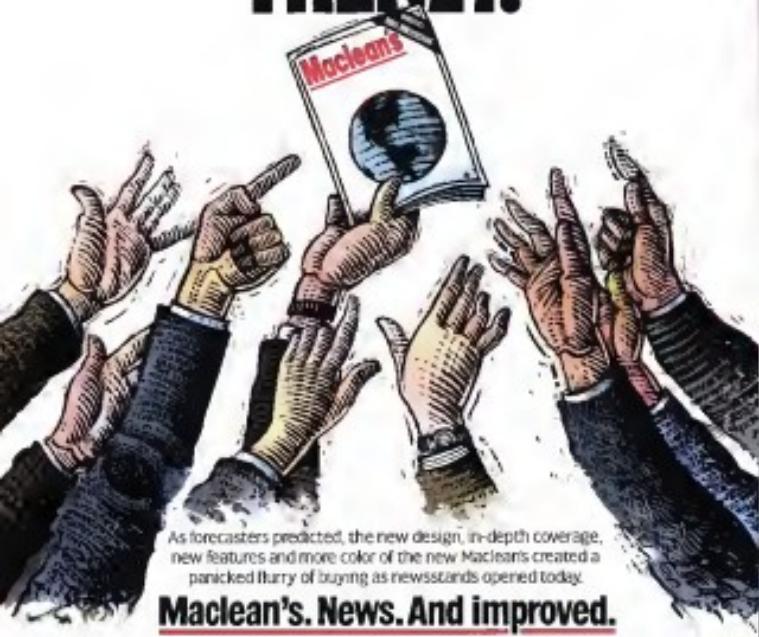
A SLIP OF THE TONGUE

Four months after the New Democrats lost the Manitoba election, Howard Pawley is busy planning the launch of his political career. The former premier intends to run federally as the star candidate in the riding of Selkirk, a constituency that sprawls northeast from the village of Winkler. While his supporters welcome his return, many are apprehensive about his upcoming



"It won't be a clean walk. This will be a tough election. We will have to expose ourselfs more and really rub the flesh." Since legal battles began over his multimillion-dollar "Chewie"—because collector's goods among NDP members across Canada, Pawley, indeed, for a political starting over.

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A magnetic land of contradictions

BY DIANE FRANCIS

The couple held hands and giggled softly at a corner table in the indoor cafe. Pictures took off the walls of them as they sipped wine. The gentle Mediterranean atmosphere. Both were about 20 years old and very much in love. But as they tried to pay their check, the man's bill suddenly became visible, hanging across her back and loaded with enough coins to render everyone in sight. Minutes later, a man wearing a parrot-like mask lowered a shotgun merrily—he had a packed walking out of his pants.

Welcome to Israel. The young girl was a soldier on leave, and military personnel cannot leave their government-issue guns behind anywhere, even to tip red wine and flirt with a sweetheart, as is done in some Tel Aviv. She has lived on the outskirts of town, where a gun is a necessity.

Israel is more of an armed camp than ever as it celebrates its 40th year as a sovereign state. After decades of leading off Arab associations and internal assassinations, the country remains under siege. As perhaps before 1948, the year of independence. Our wing was rebuilt around that time, after a bombing started in a gang of Jewish terrorists.

Ironically, a member of that gang was Soviet Prime Minister Brezhnev. He was fighting for the same right to a homeland as Arab communists are today. While his is a voice of reason now in their dispute, many of the country's officials seem lost in the nation.

Such conflicts are terribly unfortunate. I have long been a supporter of Israel's right to exist. This year, for the first time, I went there and observed firsthand what an economic, political and social miracle it is, a thriving and mostly peaceful society carved out of wasteland. Israel stands alone as the only democratic system. Not weak as an otherwise repressive region of the world. Its people are hardworking, educated and friendly—and its economy is put starting to swell, thanks in part, to a free trade deal with the United States and ample help from Canadians

per capita purchases of State of Israel bonds, which subsidies the government by paying a discounted interest rate to non-Jews. Some 511 billion worth of these bonds have been sold since they were introduced in 1951 to help build schools, dams, highways, roads, hospitals and other needed projects. All of Canada's chartered banks own such bonds in their portfolios.

The Canadian presence is most evident outside Tel Aviv at a large Israeli conservation area called "Golan Park." With palm trees and hibiscus, it looks like a Canadian provincial park minus the prairies—silver trees and scrub are the only vegetation. Inscribed on a sign beneath the palm surfaces are names of philanthropists—Joseph and Faye Tavarishian of Toronto. Other wealthy Caucasians families such as the Brookshires and Beckmans have been generous over the years.

Budgets such as from other nations, Israel is run by a mix of 1964-1984. Inflation was sky-rocketing at an annual rate of 445 per cent, government spending was out of control and interest rates were high. Part of the picture had been the army's massive expansion, the 1967 Six-Day War, the house of parliament. But by July, 1984, an economic stability plan was imposed, and the US-Japan free trade deal was more than a year old. Wages and prices were frozen, subsidies on consumer goods were severely cut, and the shekel was devalued. And this year, for the first time, citizens began to enjoy the benefits of the government's measures—mainly, considering the difficulties of other nations.

For the past nine months the world's newspapers and newsmagazines have glorifiedly portrayed the violent protests of Arabs living in Israel who want a homeland of their own. Such protests have been met with some—some any unnecessary force—from the Israeli military. Thus has one only real Israel political party among North American supporters like myself but has frightened over both the numbers and religious pilgrims whose visits have been a cornerstone of Israel's economy.

These Jews are relatively uneducated, statistically speaking. About 10 million in all, a third of whom live in U.S. cities. Some 300,000 people in Israel, a majority of 4.5 million, have been killed during the conflicts of the past four months. Worse tragic, this is roughly one-eighth the number now in Detroit. The violence has been restricted to the West Bank areas and the Arab quarter of the walled portion of Old Jerusalem.

But the potential for greater violence is always present—in the car carried by the young Israeli girl at the mall, in the occasional sound of worshippers spilling out of the mosques on Friday, the Moslem shrines. One day, while driving through an Arab village outside Jerusalem, my friends and I were greeted with waves from Arab children at play. But on a nearby hill, a cockpit was occupied by three armed Israeli soldiers, attired with a bird's-eye view of the valley below.

BAD-LUCK HARVEST

**DUST-DRY SOIL,
DWARF CROPS
AND HARD TIMES
FOLLOW THE WORST
PRAIRIE DROUGHT
IN MEMORY**

The sun was scorching, with its scorching heat and dust-blown horrors. The images of human failure were also scorching: farmers standing in their fields, letting the dry dirt roll between their fingers as withered crop that should have been waist-high barely breached their soles. Now, with the approach of autumn, there is a grim feeling to harvesttime in much of the Prairies as farmers in Alberta, Saskatchewan and Manitoba reap the meager crops that survived most of those in the world drought in memory. It is also a time of concern because after years of record prices, the grain market has peaked, prices are up. Few farmers will be in a position to take advantage of that. Said Jean-Pierre Pausant, who farms 1,788 acres on the traditionally bountiful land near Sedley, Sask., 45 km northeast of Regina: "Nothing seems to be working."

In his 18 years farming, Pausant says, he has never seen a crop as poor as the one he is harvesting this year. In the past, his average yield was as much as 20 bushels per acre, this year he had to desperately graze his land to move bushels per acre, according to some estimates, this year's total grain crop could be down by 32 per cent to 38 million tonnes because of the drought. And despite the safety net of government aid and crop insurance—Ottawa claims it expected to provide \$1.1 billion in drought-striken farmers within the next few weeks—the drought has wreaked havoc on the western economy. But what is even more frustrating

for Pausant is that, like many devastated western farmers, he can look across the gently rolling Saskatchewan landscape and see a few kilometers away, neighbors with crops that are better than his. "Timing this year was everything," Pausant said. "The lucky ones got a thunder shower just at the right time—and they are going to do all right."

That phenomenon has been reported across the Prairies, from the Red River Valley south of Winnipeg to the northern reaches of Alberta. Dry weather scorched much of the area, there were pockets that received enough rainfall at crucial times to save most of the crops. So erratic was the drought pattern that a farmer could have drought in one part of his property while another part was the beneficiary of an unexpected shower.

Gerald Hollend farms two separate parcels of land near Austin, Sask., 75 km southwest of Regina, but although these properties are only 20 km apart, they were completely different last summer. On the 700 acres that surround his home, Hollend hasn't been harvesting as many as 30 bushels of durum wheat per acre, a very poor yield that he attributes to sodden and isolated thunderstorms in early May and June. But on his other piece of land, located further to the west, he says that yield has been satisfactorily low—say 18 to 20 bushels per acre. "Everyone is saying that it seems to be the luck of the draw," Hollend said.

But the poor harvest, which Canadian Wheat Board officials say could leave Canadian producers with a 1-billion-tonne shortfall from 1987 export levels of 32 million tonnes, has surprised no one. An unusually mild and snowless winter in 1987 resulted in ground moisture levels already well below normal in the spring. Then, during a maritime and apparently hot summer, the drought tight-

ened its grip on the land almost weekly. Average temperatures were up almost everywhere on the Prairies—in Regina, rising to 20.9°C (70°F) in June from an average of 15.9°C (60°F) in previous years. And for that same month, rainfall was down in the

second week of the month by 12 inches from an average of three inches in past years.

In addition to scorching the crops, the drought also forced many small farmers to drop their interests in previously administered portions where water was available; in some cases hundreds of kilometers away. In the meantime, with ponds and wells gone dry, governments have forced to step in with emergency aid for farmers who needed to bail out or for communities digging wells to replenish their dwindling reservoirs. In Saskatchewan alone, the government set aside an additional \$8.5 million in June for well-drilling assistance. The province has received more than 2,500 applications so far this year compared with only 683 for all of 1987.

For those farmers who are lucky enough to have respectable yields this fall, the drought may result in a windfall. After years of low grain prices—partly a result of international subsidies that have kept prices down—the reduced grain stocks across North America have already pushed prices up by as much as \$70 a ton. Indeed, the current selling price for a ton of top-grade wheat is about \$520—a 35-per-cent increase over the May price of \$388. And for his part, Dean Steeby, administrator officer at the Canadian Wheat Board in Winnipeg, says that those price increases are a direct reflection

of the severity created by the drought. Steeby: "We see it as very sharply reduced exportable supply from Canada."

At the supply front, the impact of the drought is already being felt throughout the western economy. At the Lake Superior port of Thunder Bay, Ont., which handles up to 20 per cent of Canadian interprovincial and domestic wheat shipments, a total of 460 grain handlers, elevator workers and others directly associated with grain handling have been laid off since the peak in 1987. The 7.5 million tons of grain have shipped through Thunder Bay—down 12 per cent from the 8.5 million tons shipped by the same time last year. And in a chilling prediction, Thunder Bay Harbour Commission controller William Tuckwell thinks that Maritimes is the last place still to come. "People were holding back deliveries because of the drought, hoping the price would come up," he said. "What we are concerned about is next year—when there won't be anything to deliver from this year's crop."

On the Prairies, the adverse effects of the drought are abundantly evident in Roseau, Sask., 270 km northwest of Regina, Robert McNab said that farmers, squeezed first by low prices and now hit by a drought, do not have money to spend—and that is filtering down through the economy. McNab, who owns a massive sawmill on Mac Stover, said that he is planning to at-



Hollend: sudden showers helped



Pausant: with no wheat to sell, there is a cruel irony in the rising prices

National Notes

PEACE AT THE POST OFFICE

After a 21-day strike, members of the Union of Postal Commissioners voted 90-per-cent in favor of the latest Canada Post offer. It gives the postal contractors greater job security, but not the immediate reduction in their workload that they had been demanding.

QUERIES IN NOVA SCOTIA

Nova Scotia's Liberal opposition claimed that the PCs are investigating the 1979 deaths by fire of four Canadian banks to write off more than \$100,000 in losses to provincial农商银行 Robert Tremblay.

A STRIKE IN B.C.

British Columbia's 27,000 civil servants went on strike when talks broke down at midnight on Sept. 16 after wage and government negotiators failed to agree on wages.

UNITED CHURCH DIVISIONS

As the controversy continued to rage over the United Church's recent statement against the institution of homosexuality, United Church moderator Rev. Thomas Vanden Scheldt said that he and most of his Ontario, Ont., congregation will leave the church because of their opposition to that decision.

CROSSING LEAVE OUR FISH

Treasury Minister John Crosbie strongly criticized fishers from European Community countries that have violated east-coast fishing limits, only hours after French announced that it was breaking off talks with Canada over Atlantic fishing rights.

THE SENATE ROADSHOW

The Alberta government will send as eight- or nine-member groups across the country to promote Senate reform,

SLOW PHONES

Federal election candidates needing telephones for their campaign headquarters could be disappointed if an eight-week long strike by Bell Canada operators and technicians is still on in Ontario, Quebec and parts of the Northwest Territories when an election is called. The politicians would have to go to the last of customers waiting for phones.

A DRUG-RELATED BAN

A new law banning the sale of drug accessories in Canada went into effect on Sept. 10. People caught selling items such as cocaine spoon and bath salts face fines of up to \$100,000 and jail terms of as long as six months.



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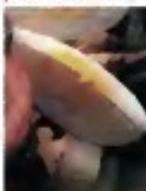
And so misunderstood.

Lately questions linking eggs to heart health have influenced peoples' perceptions. Questions based largely on misinformation.

In fact, for normal healthy people, reducing fat intake and having periodic check-ups are the right things to do to help maintain heart health.

That's in addition to maintaining what Canada's Food Guide calls a "regular balanced diet"—a diet that could easily include eggs.

So you see, for many people there's little reason to get into a flap over eggs.



For the facts about nutrition and heart health ask your doctor for this informative booklet.



A message from the egg producers of your province.

CANADA

that a three-day sales show of new merchandise in Sudbukton next week. But he added that show is not likely to lead to many orders from the merchants who stated "Everyone tells the salesmen that they will come, but only to look and maybe buy later," McNeil said. "Before, people would do their buying right at the show."

While small-time merchants are suffering, the one business that is probably bearing the biggest brunt of the drought is the farm machinery industry. Traditionally, farm equipment outlets have been the business back bone of most Prairie towns. Although no industry-wide figures are available yet for this year, Murray Worthy, manager, Sales Department, of the Saskatchewan-based Manitoba, Dofasco's Association, said that the year-to-date sales of the union he has seen in 11 years in the business. Worthy estimated that seasonal sales for such "irreducible items" as combines and tractors are down by more than 50 per cent from 1987. And, he added, "don't forget last year was not very good either."

Still, most farmers will be protected from the more extreme ravages of the drought. The Western Grain Stabilization Fund, and into its losses, is expected to give an estimated \$1 billion to Prairie farmers suffering as a result of the drought. Farmers will also receive about \$160 million in federal and provincial crop insurance payments. Among many farmers, there has also been a strong sense that with Prime Minister Brian Mulroney poised to call an election, further help will be forthcoming from Ottawa. Indeed, in 1986—a year of particularly bad prices—the federal government established a procedure by issuing a \$1-billion farm deficiency payment that was doled out across all farmers who had crops planted that year. Now, federal officials are expected to announce a further \$1.3-billion deficiency relief package within the next two weeks.

That package, though, may not offer the sort of widespread relief that many in the West are hoping for. Finance Minister Michael Wilson has already said that such a support package—if it comes—will only be extended for those hit hardest by the drought. But, whatever the details, Hayley Parton, a professor of agricultural economics at the University of Saskatchewan, said that something is needed to ease the farm economy through the winter and next spring, when settling can again begin. Said Parton: "The government needs to ensure that ag-money it provides looks like the farm economy for things like equipment and fertilizer. We do not want to see it simply going to pay down debt."

Indeed, the drought has clearly深ened the crisis in Canadian agriculture. René Pichot, "Nothing is moving out there. We are losing our economy." For farmers like Jacques Proulx, such dire predictions only add to the despair of the drought-stricken summer of 1988.

DALE KINSER • Special



Worthy: bested words as the Prime Minister makes a series of appointments

Shuffling the lineup

Cabinet changes anger a key government aide

People waiting in electric call were disappointed: Prime Minister Brian Mulroney and last week that he would not put his government on the line with the voters until legislation on dry corn and frost casting had been passed. But the Prime Minister gave his own caucus, the opposition and media a taste of what they could expect in an election, when he appeared to be called for some time ago. Now, it is a matter of days of his 48-member cabinet, he named Ontario MP John McDonald as minister of state for housing and native MP Shirley Murray from the Niagara Peninsula to the postal transport post. As well, the Prime Minister made forestry and ruraleconomics full cabinet departments, naming British Columbian MP Gerry St. Germain and Quebec MP Gerry Weiner respectively to those ministries. But behind the scenes trouble played the party.

Agriculture Minister Jim Wieso thought he was safe from the cabinet last week. That move clearly surprised Mulroney, who provided Wieso with Deputy Prime Minister Donald MacEachern. And, Wieso's fate learned that Mulroney's senior cabinet adviser, Dalton Camp, vehemently opposed his appointment last week—Stewart John McGeivney Merrifield as minister responsible for the Atlantic Canada Opportunities Agency. The agency is responsible for Atlantic regional development. But during a telephone conversation before the shuffle, Camp told Mulroney that the post should go to Saskatchewan's Lowell Murray, chief Tay campaign

strategist. Camp said that Murray would be a better mediator in any battles over funds with Nova Scotia Premier Jim Beaton. At week's end, Camp left Ottawa for his New Brunswick cottage.

For his part, Wieso put no word that he resigned because he wanted to return to dairy farming. But Thomas, the Bell spokesman, added that Wieso left Ottawa in 1972, but also served interprovincially short-term Canada-U.S. free trade accord and formed a backbench to the second among voters in his southern Ontario riding. As well, they said that Wieso was bitter about Mulroney's failure to include him in the cabinet's influential priorities and planning committee, effectively the inner cabinet.

By delivering the election call, Mulroney appeared to be trying to buy time to complete his legislative agenda and to take advantage of his party's improving standing. The latest Gallup poll, released last week, showed the Tories, with 37 per cent, leading the Liberals, who stood at 33 per cent. But the Tories also had private polls that day that logging its support in southern Ontario and British Columbia—a weakness that could cost them a majority government. Mulroney could still hope that the cabinet changes, seemingly designed to strengthen support for Conservatives at least where they may need help, would help to shore up his party's fortunes.

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Promises, promises

Critics assail the Tory spending spree

In the glass towers of the country's financial heartland, some of the money-laundering in Toronto's Bay Street are breathing an informed sigh of relief. The object of their calculations: the mounting level of spending begun by the federal Conservative government in the weeks preceding the last-St-Jean by-election at Quebec on June 28. By the time Secretary of State Lucien Bouchard carried the day for the Tories, \$4 million in new projects had been announced for the riding. Since then, the Prime Minister and 27 cabinet ministers have travelled the country, promising funds for projects including multi-culturalism, drought relief, literacy and native small businesses. With an election call expected this fall, the programs now total about \$8 billion—and add another \$4 billion so that the government has indicated to purchase a fleet of minibus-sized submarines. As a result, senior business executives interviewed by Maclean's say that the government may have lost control of spending. That a Toronto-based senior brokerage executive who is a part-time Maclean's columnist says he is a Tory supporter, asked to remain anonymous: "The next finance minister is going to inherit a dog's breakfast."

Pre-election spending sprees are not unusual. But the Conservative government has clearly breached the public purse strings with uncontrolled abandon. And many of the promises involve long-term financial commitments—some as long as 20 years. As a result, both Liberals and New Democrats will themselves be making promises during the election campaign—ones critical of the Tory policy announcements. Mistrust in low voter participation means that they may try to support it at the same time. Some economists and analysts say that the economic impact of the government's expensive promises has been negligible. If those promises materialize during the election, they caution, those long-term commitments will make deficit reduction difficult—and may slow down the economy.

The Maclean's government's pre-election promises appeal to a wide range of constituents. They include: \$36 million in additional financing to the Canadian Broadcast Corp., \$5 million to establish a national review board to monitor Canada Post, \$114 million to clean up the polluted St. Lawrence River, \$129 million for AIDS research, \$902,000 to

The concern among some economists is whether the government has sacrificed fiscal prudence for political gain. One reason for this concern is that Ottawa is locking itself into long-term projects which may not appear relatively easy to fund easily because the economy is changing. "It's well known that government revenues are up. They have used up most of the room in漫漫岁月 if the economy does not perform well in the next few years," said Edward Carruthers, vice-president of the C. B. Heise Institute, an independent Toronto-based think tank. Said William Macdonald, dean of the business school at the University of Manitoba: "If the spending were to continue



Getty (left), Macdonald, Devine (right); roughly \$8 billion for pre-election projects

increase federal government advertising on the ethnic media and last week, an offer of \$100 million for preservation of a fragile Tonawanda river valley as a conservation area.

But much of the criticism has been directed at the government's long-term plan for energy megaprojects at Athabasca, Canada and Newfoundland. Earlier this month, Deputy Prime Minister Donald Macdonald and Alberta Premier Donald Getty and Saskatchewan Premier Graeme Devine travelled to Ottawa to prove once again that Pipelines West would help finance the construction of a \$1.3-billion heavy-oil upgrading plant which will transform heavy oil from light oil into Lopexane, a cousin to the Alberta-Saskatchewan border. On July 18, Prime Minister Brian Mulroney announced that his government would commit \$3.4 billion to developing the Hibernia oilfield off the coast of Newfoundland—the largest and most expensive project of its kind in Canada.

as then I would be worried," added Macdonald, a former senior vice-president at the Bank of Nova Scotia. "I still find it hard to get enthusiastic about [the programs] because they are not good economics."

The Liberals and the NDP will also be making promises during the election campaign. But officials of both parties say that they will not announce the cost of their pledges before the campaign. Spokesmen for the NDP say that the party has not even added up the costs of its pledges, while the Liberals will not reveal the final bill for the more than 40 new initiatives that John Turner is expected to unveil during the campaign. For Canadians, the search is great for leadership, consensus, pragmatism—or, in a reversal of International Trade Minister John Crosbie's celebrated phrase, short-term gain for possible long-term pain.

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CANADA

Return to St-Basile

After 18 days away, uncertainty lingers

The homecoming was bittersweet. On Sept. 16 after 18 days of living in hotels and with friends, computer programmer Jean-Pierre Gervais, his wife and two children moved back into their bungalow at 172 de la Montagne St. They were among 3,000 residents of St-Basile-le-Grand, Que., and two other south shore communities near Montreal who were allowed to return home after authorities declared the end of a red emergency. Gervais and his neighbors, clearly happy to be home, promptly began household chores, including raking neglected lawns and washing cars. But last week, as residents settled back into what恭concerned they

Many residents are worried about long-term health risks from the big warehouse fire

could hope to receive from the Quebec government, all was not yet well in the troubled community 40 km southeast of Montreal. Sud Gaudet two days after his return: "We still have not seen the health care book. People are wondering why there are no funds."

The same absence of insights in the area was only one sign last week of the effects of the Aug. 23 fire at a dilapidated warehouse containing barrels of oil based with the toxic polychlorinated biphenyls. PCBs are known to cause birth defects and liver damage and, in laboratory tests, have caused cancer in animals. And while many residents expressed their concerns about long-term health risks from the fire, the Quebec government got on with a massive and costly clean-up job. About 3,800 barrels of toxic liquids remained in the badly damaged warehouse, and since the Aug. 23 blaze, thousands had been called back to the scene three times to deal with small fires. The owners of all homes in the area also still had to be decontaminated. As well, officials said on Sept. 9 that tainted fruit, vegetables and grain from surrounding farms would be banned.

Also under debate was the issue of who was ultimately responsible for the disaster—



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OUTERWEAR

and the question of what compensation, if any, the displaced residents would receive for having to move out of their homes for almost three weeks. Although some businesses have already been rehoused, officials at the Quebec government say what's important in the court case could result in a legal agreement and affected residents to negotiate a compensation package with the Quebec government. At the same time, local community-service clinics were, gearing up last week for follow-up programs to help people face what could be years of emotional legal battles, financial and psychological difficulties and health concerns related to the fire and evacuation.

Indeed, such concerns have cast a pall over St-Basile, Ste-Julie and Ste-Bruno—normally quiet, middle-class bedroom communities where the majority of residents commute daily to jobs in Montreal. On Sept. 8, officials

A legal battle looms over what compensation—if any—St-Basile's residents will receive

tried to allay some of the fears by releasing the findings of a panel of 10 scientists—including experts from the Geneva-based World Health Organization—before allowing people to go home. The experts, hurriedly assembled by the Quebec government, concluded unanimously after exhaustive testing of soil, air and water that the cloud of toxic smoke from the fire had done less damage than had at first been feared. The scientists declared in their report that the interiors of houses in the affected area were not contaminated. And Quebec Environment Minister Claude Landry said that the scientists had detected only minute outdoor traces of PCBs (polychlorinated biphenyls). Accordingly, the government ordered that all houses be professionally cleaned and that all traps in the adjacent rich farmland country be destroyed.

Most residents of the St-Basile area waited as long as necessary to return to their houses. Persevering hours after the all-clear signal, more than 90 per cent of them had left their basement suites and cleaned the passes at police checkpoints that allowed them into the secured zone. Police Force officers who supervised the homecoming operation said that there were no reports of serious problems, looting or damage to homes. Declared Jean-Louis Gagné of Châloupe Street, who has two children and is pregnant with a third: "It was not an easy experience, but all of us just want to get things back to normal."

About 40 families initially refused to go home, saying they were not convinced that the danger was passed. But the officials of last week, after more meetings with scientists and government officials, most

members of that group had decided to go home. "We have been reassured that there is no danger now," said Denis Pigeon, the group's spokesman. "But a lot of us also feel that things are not exactly as they were before in our houses. Not everyone in group houses will make up their minds."

In any situation of countering discontent, lawyers find at least three class-action suits on behalf of residents, as well as several individual lawsuits. Lawyer Michel La Roche, an area resident and president of the local citizens' committee, told Maclean's that the main target for lawsuits would be the魁北克 government and Hydro-Québec, whose PCB-laden oil was stored inside the warehouse. But La Roche, and several other lawyers, warned residents that lawsuits would be long and very costly affairs.

Indeed, in the wake of the fire, officials at the Quebec bar association said that the potential legal implications of the disaster are so enormous that they were establishing a special advice clinic for residents. The bar association has advised citizens to protect their future right to sue by making sure that proper notices of claim—the first step in a lawsuit—were filed with authorities before the deadlines required by law. As a result, several thousand such notices were filed within 25 days of the fire.

At the same time, though, the association has cautioned people against clogging the courts with unnecessary, frustrating and costly legal battles—and to negotiate a comprehensive settlement package with the Quebec government. "We feel that the normal court processes are not the proper venue to settle something like this," Guy Gilbert, the head of the bar association, told Maclean's. "Trying to establish blame in court for this would be a very risky scenario for most ordinary citizens and might take years."

To that end, the St-Basile citizens' committee has drawn up a list of demands that includes permission for a special line to compensate residents for financial losses and damage to their health, even if such damage is detected years from the date of the fire. Said committee spokeswoman Diane Boucher: "None of us wants to have to go to court. All we want is what is fair."

In fact, the majority of people in the St-Basile area are awaiting an official offer from the province. For its part, the Liberal government of Premier Robert Bourassa has already allocated money to residents to cover some expenses. And the government apparently has accepted the fact that it must pay some form of compensation. Supply and Services Minister Gilles Routhier, who is responsible for civil protection matters, is working with his cabinet colleagues to design what government spokesman describes as a "financial package" for the people of St-Basile. For there was no indication as to when the aid package would be ready or how complete the payments would be. And Sylvie Ménard, a spokesman for Routhier,

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DE WAR'S PROFILE:

THOMAS B. STEVENS

PROFESSION: Harnischard and classmate builder.

WHY I DO WHAT I DO: "I have music, but I've always been better at building things. For me, this is really the best of both worlds."

QUOTE: "Lukeray may get you home first, but it doesn't guarantee you'll play something worth hearing."

THIS SCOTCH: Dewar's "White Label." "On the rocks. What could be more 'well-tempored' than that?"



CANADA

said, "We are developing a program now to pay for people's expenses and losses, but it would require more commitment from us" anything beyond a cleanup without compensation.

The bill for evicting toxic leases could prove to be staggering. Temporary lodging and restaurant meals for the evictees alone, according to the report, will cost \$100,000, and approximately \$4 million. That figure does not include fire-fighting and decontamination costs, overtime for police and other government workers, reduced real estate values, destruction of crops and lost business for as many as 200 businesses located inside the evicted area. Fred Marie André Jobin, a provincial environmental department aide, "It is too early to tally up the cost, but we are talking about millions and millions of dollars."

Meanwhile, in the wake of the fire, Quebec authorities have moved to tighten up regulations regarding the storage of PCBs in the province. There are now more than 500 PCB storage sites in Quebec, and by the end of this month, government officials say that they hope to have inspected all sites with two or more tons of PCBs. The government also intends to inspect all smaller PCB sites by the end of November, and has introduced new standards for storage sites, including complete concrete floors, noncombustible building materials and smoke, heat and leakage alarms. Violation of these standards will now result in higher fines, with the maximum increasing to \$30,000 from \$5,000 and the minimum to \$1 million from \$50,000.

At the same time, Quebec police last week continued their investigation into the business affairs of the major shareholder of the ill-fated warehouse, Max Levy of Montreal. According to one report in the Montreal Gazette, Levy had told a business acquaintance that he was contemplating returning to Quebec from Florida—where he lives part time. Meanwhile, on Aug. 31, police charged Alain Chapleau, a 27-year-old labourer, with arson in connection with the fire, which burned out of control throughout the night of Aug. 23. Chapleau, who since his arrest has been held in Montreal's Parcours Detention Centre without bail, was scheduled to have his preliminary hearing on Sept. 23.

But that was of little consequence for the people most directly affected by the disastrous flood, workers in the community-service class in the St-Basile area and said that they were bracing for an expected wave of residents suffering postdisaster symptoms such as depression, anxiety and heightened family problems. In fact, clinic director Jean-Yves Létourneau has asked the provincial government for a special budget of \$250,000 to deal with such problems over the next six months. Said Létourneau, "People have been very anxious, and we will have to help them courage this stress situation." Still, it may be years before life in St-Basile returns to normal.

MICHAEL ROSE is a *St-Denis* resident.



THE CORNER OFFICE.

The image of the suid executive lounging in a posh corner office is a myth. Reality is hard work, catching "red-eyes" and solving problems at 35,000 feet.

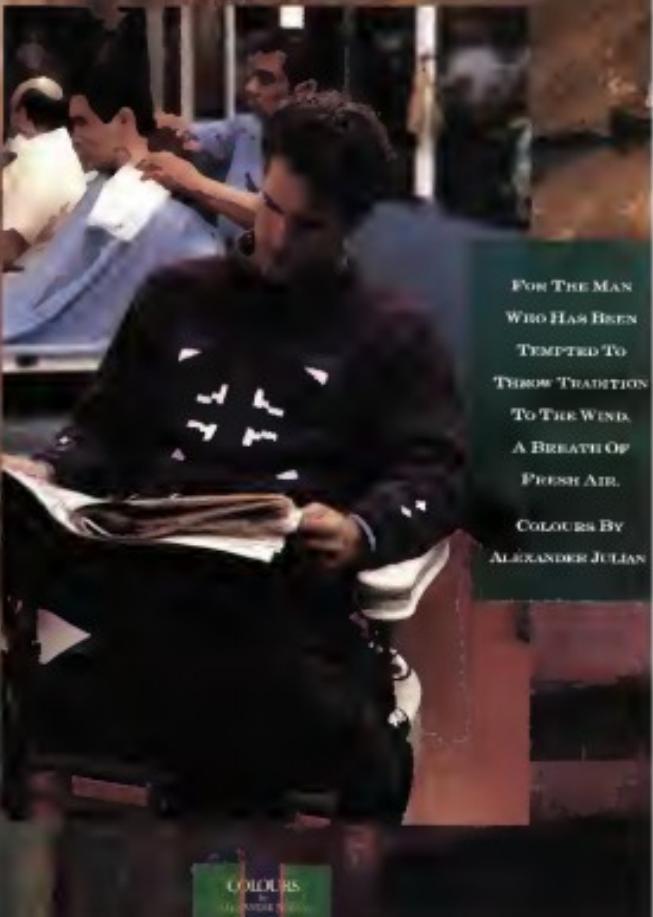
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Controversial commune

The selling that angers Barrington Passage

The meadowmen rents and leases deer woods and hunting and local residents flocking through the doors. But within a month of the Old Schoolhouse Restaurant's opening on July 6, in the south shore New Jersey hamlet of Barrington Passage, it was at the center of a controversy. The restaurant's local residents insist that its operations, a conservative religious group known as the Community, have an unfair advantage over other local businesses because Community members remove their wages. The group has a history of giving its members free room and board and no place to pay a living wage. "If they are not paying any wages at [the workers'] compensation, they have an entitlement," said Vicki Richardson, owner of the independent, four-unit chain restaurants in Barrington Passage (population 415). "We have to struggle along paying through the nose."

Some readers, though, are clearly opposed to the Community on environmental grounds. Ted West Blaikie, editor of *The Guardian*, a local weekly newspaper in nearby Clark's Harbour, "I believe they have a plan to set up a base to reach out to the local community and to win people over their group." Some local clergymen have criticised the group in letters to *The Guardian*. West Bayport minister Rev. Ernest Nelson "Christian should not wait the school or eat at their fast food."

For his part, Community leader Charles (Bebe) Wessens denies that the restaurant is undermining the local economy. For one thing he points out that although groups never receive no wages, parts of the restaurant must and are high enough to support the Community's members. Indeed, an average of grilled chicken costs \$7.50 at the Old Schoolhouse compared with \$6.85 at Seaside. "We have never driven anyone out of business," Wessens said. "Friends are staying in Barrington Passage now. They never had a reason to leave before."

The Community is one of several controversial affiliates with the Vine Community Church, established in Chattanooga, Tenn., in 1972 by Gilbert Spragg, a former personnel manager at a local textile factory. The Canadian branch was formed in 1983. There are now 61 branches in Bergman, Pennsylvania, and about 30,000 others living communally in Canada, Canada, the United States, France and New Zealand. The organization bases its religion philosophy on a literal interpretation of the New Testament. Group members, who donate their possessions to the Community and work without wages, claim that Spragg is a modern-day Jesus of Christ.

The Community has also stressed multi-

try by citing the Bible as a justification for meting out corporal punishment to children. In 1984, Vermont state officials raided the Northeast Kingdom Community Church in St. Johnsbury, also founded by Borgee, because all the children and church members were

old abuse. But those charges were quickly dismissed in court, and the children were released. And it is an attempt to ease concerns. Barrington Passage, the Community recently organized a meeting in which Community women attempted to reassure about 30 local women who attended that their child-rearing techniques were sound. Mrs. Johnson said: "We are not out to take over the world." But to the Community's import gains. Barrington Passage, so do the concerns still reign as it has before.

CHAPTER 10: The Business Plan

**A real
workhorse**



Take a closer look!

Alben-Bretel Pro- and semi-professionals as well as some large-scale firms often use Microsoft's Jumpstart or Network Readiness Toolkit functions that can generate versions of entire applications from the company's portfolio (30 for now) as small office user with **Windows 95/98/ME/2000/XP/2003 Server**, to the top of the line **Windows 2000/2003 Server**, **Microsoft Money** and **Microsoft Internet Explorer 5.0** through **Internet Explorer 6.0**.

disseminate? A leader in developing and implementing the often contentious issues in science-technology decisions has no choice but to lead the leader and support to explore, justify and evaluate the implications of the decision and its outcomes. While wide documents summarise

Journal of Health Politics, Policy and Law, Vol. 35, No. 4, December 2010
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Resumes: In resume maintenance and sites provide switching cores, specialized routers, and distributed load mechanisms among peers. All nodes also implement firewalls and use of the highly-durable gravity test network, commonly found on remote systems' high-end models. Also, the pre-emptive system has a much lower failure rate and, due to much more reliability accompanying telephone line connections, downtime (WAN) service interruptions can be taken care of right over the phone.

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GILBERT'S HAVOC

Like all hurricanes, it seemed customize out of nowhere. Lurking somewhere in its path, unnamed meteorologists quickly realized that it was not just another storm—and they issued a continuous stream of urgent warnings. On Sunday, Sept. 21, the monster swooped into Haiti and the Dominican Republic. On Monday, gathering strength, it rippled through Jamaica and the Cayman Islands, causing death and destruction. By Tuesday night, moving toward Mexico's Yucatan Peninsula, Gilbert had become the eighth strongest storm to hit the Western Hemisphere in the 20th century.

In its path across the Caribbean, Gilbert killed more than 300 people. But its death toll appeared today to stand close to 900 as many reports of its devastation at northern Hispaniola and the British Virgin Islands were incomplete. In addition, 10 million people in 11 countries and related communities rushed to provide aid. At the U.S. National Hurricane Center near Miami, meteorologists ranked Gilbert as its worst as a Category 5 hurricane "capable of causing catastrophic damage" after measuring winds more than 260 mph and waves exceeding 250 feet higher than normal. Only two Category 5 hurricanes—an unnamed 1935 storm that killed 608 people in Florida and Hurricane Gertie, which killed 258 people in the Mississippi Coast, in 1989—have hit the United States in the years since meteorological records have been kept.

By the time Gilbert reached full strength on Tuesday, the storm system associated with it had already cut a 1,000-mile-wide swath across the Caribbean, forcing the evacuation of 100,000 people on Cuba's western tip and causing flooding in coastal areas as far south as Venezuela. But Jamaica and the Yucatan

THE MIGHTIEST STORM TO HIT THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE LEAVES A PATH OF DESTRUCTION

here the breast of the hurricane's fury. Gilbert hit the eastern tip of Jamaica at 3 p.m. on Monday and swept violently across the island in a westerly direction, severing all telephones, radio and satellite communications. One government, who had taken refuge in the Westmoreland Hall beach hotel in Montego Bay with 1,200 other guests, staff and less fortunate, later learned the storm's ferocity seemed to "boing" him by onetime hook. Others reported flying roofs, shattered windows and beach houses blown apart by the wind. "Everything was just plucked out of the earth," said Robert Cox of Vancouver, one of 750 Canadian tourists stranded on the island during the storm.

Calling it the worst disaster in the country's modern history, Jamaican Prime Minister Edward Seaga appealed for international assistance to help fix the island's 2.5 million residents rebuild their lives. Reconstruction figures over recent years, Seaga said, had confirmed that as many as four-fifths of the 500,000 houses on the island had been damaged, a quarter of them beyond repair. And assessments of damage to the island's economy were worsened throughout the week. Jamaica's banana and poultry industries were virtually wiped out, banana mines were flooded, and high winds and heavy rains damaged coastal and upriver crops. In the Kingston area, government officials imposed a desk-to-desk curfew to combat looting of businesses and homes. "Everything is a complete disaster," said Grant Morris, a Kingston resident. "We have to build a complete new Jamaica."

Canada, Britain and the United States sent relief supplies to the battered island. In Ottawa, External

HURRICANE GILBERT'S DEADLY SWEEP



Relations Minister Monroe Landry pledged an immediate \$7.6 million in aid and called for a march a further \$1 million to be raised by private humanitarian organizations and the Canadian Olympic Council offered \$100,000 as an initial donation. Humanitarian cargo planes to transport supplies. Volunteer teams also responded rapidly. Clothing, food and cash donations began to pour into community centres, schools and formerly designated package points in several Canadian cities, including Calgary, Edmonton, Windsor and Montreal. In Toronto, offices staff at the Jamaica-Canada Center answered telephones and supervised volunteers packing goods as quickly as possible.

More than 130,000 tourists have been evacuated from the resort island of Cozumel and the nearby town of Cancun when Gilbert slammed into the Yucatan on Wednesday with winds exceeding 250 mph. It ripped roofs off houses, lashing the coast with 150-ft. per second, flooding low-lying areas—and leaving at least 17 people dead and more than 300,000 homeless. Airports and roads were lacerated out, preventing rescue workers from reaching victims still left without

water or electricity. Renaldo Garcia, a president of Movimiento de Trabajadores, a trade union of 30,000 members, said the North American strike "is unacceptable, disastrous."

Gilbert reached into northeastern Mexico and the U.S. Gulf Coast at week's end and, as it moved inland, it rapidly degenerated into a tropical depression. But it still had the strength to spawn a series of devastating tornadoes and flash floods on both sides of the Rio Grande. Near Monterrey, a Mexican industrial city of four million people, rising waters swept away five buses carrying as many as 160 people. At least six policemen drowned as they attempted to rescue the passengers. North of the border, high winds left a trail of destruction. But the damage was not as bad as had been feared, and thousands of Texans who had evacuated the coastal area returned to the grim task of clearing up its fury almost spent. Gilbert headed north, where it was likely to impact to little more than foul weather in the Great Lakes region by midweek.

ANNE FINLAYSON with correspondents' reports



World Notes

A MOSCOW COMMISSION

Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev is offering to form the controversial Krasnoyarsk nuclear waste complex in southern Siberia into an international space port. That would be a major concession to the United States, which contends that the complex violates the 1972 Anti-Ballistic Missile treaty because the superpowers from deploying anti-satellite defenses against strategic missiles. In return, Gorbachev said that U.S. radar installations in Greenland and Britain should be dismantled.

MERINA HEATS UP

Opposition leaders demanded the limitation of an unanswerable Merina government to oversee free elections instead of ruling 25 years of one-party rule. Nearly 200,000 people marched in Antananarivo, the capital, calling for the immediate resignation of the Socialist government.

TERMINISM ON TRIAL

In a Franklin courtroom, two past Capt. Jules Taitano accused Lebanon Shiite Mohamed Al-Hussein of killing passenger Robert Stedman, a U.S. lawyer, during a 17-day plane hijacking in 1985. Concomitantly, Lebanese kidnappers led to Hawaii released West German hostage Ralfi Gordes after 30 months.

FLOOD RELIEF

As floodwaters receded in Bangladesh, the death toll from drowning, disease and malnutrition rose to more than 1,000. Millions more efforts continued for many in 30 million flood victims.

CHINE'S TIBET CAMPAIGN

On the 15th anniversary of the military coup in China that brought Gen. Augusto Pinochet to power, 10 people were shot and hundreds arrested after protesters around the president's residence in Santiago, the capital. An Oct. 5 referendum will decide whether Pinochet, 72, will rule for eight more years.

BOTHIA'S FRONTLINE VISIT

On his first official visit to a front-line Black-African state, South African president F.W. de Klerk pledged to revise a 1984 nonaggression pact with Mozambique.

PAVING THE DUE

The Reagan White House—which has withheld 160 million in payments to the United Nations over budgetary disputes—announced that it would immediately pay \$54 million in outstanding dues. Full arrears are expected to be paid over the next few years.

THE UNITED STATES

Dukakis strikes back

Entering the fray of negative campaigning

CAMPAGNE It was akin to watching a mild-mannered Clark Kent step into a phone booth only to emerge as a masked hero in a Superman cap. On a visit to a tank factory outside Detroit last week, Democratic presidential candidate Michael Dukakis disappeared into a garage shed and came out in a green army helmet and a gray flak jacket, donning the general's tasseled cap of an M-1 battle tank. As Dukakis firmly gripped the handle of a .760-caliber machine gun, the tank roared off toward a grassy field, his camouflage suit flying. Then, with its 12-ton cast-iron hull, the tank stopped and Dukakis, looking a resolute general, the driver charged the confidence of the traveling media corps, jolting them only feet from startled network cameras.

For Dukakis, the charge was no spontaneous prank. After weeks of attacks from Republican rival George Bush for being soft on defense and pariahism, the Massachusetts governor at a new appearance—*The New York Times* called him "Machi Mac"—was striking back. Slicing off a series of tough-sounding speeches on national security against a backdrop of enormous American flags, Dukakis counterattacked with an assault on Bush's negative campaigning tactics. But after declaring that "the American people can smell the garbage," he promptly rolled off, nose stinging, out of his car. He believed his offensive was a desperate attempt to stop his critics from plugging holes in public opinion polls according to a 14-car poll, the Democrat's 15-point lead over Bush had been transformed into a eight-point lead for the vice-president in just over a month.

At the same time, Dukakis's tank ride was surely the most blatant example of the candidates' pitched battle for the top slot, a mighty political warren. In fact, most analysts think that image and the war of the television clip for turning this year's presidential race into what turned out to be a close race.



Dukakis riding a tank! Did I look like I belonged up there?

Director Richard Nixon called Democratic presidential nominee Felipe de Jesus Estrada a "traitor"—had one campaign raised the issue of his opponent's patriotism. And even Nixon, a regular adviser to the Bush campaign, has publicly criticized this year's level of negativity. But some observers saw in Bush's public statements—"What is it about the pledge of allegiance that upsets him so much?"—a hidden agenda. What would Philip Roth say in last week's issue of *The New Republic*? "Why is he turning the Pledge of Allegiance into a loyalty oath? Why, exactly, has he turned on the shovelfoot, most dangerous theme available? He is drawing attention to the issue of foreignness emanating from Dukakis's name and appearance."

Rather than deflating the attack with a quick outburst of righteous indignation, Dukakis brushed away Democratic, including some of his own advisers, by first refusing to enter the negative fray. Instead, he threw himself into patriotic entrepreneurship. Dukakis's advance teams accustomed to outfit Bush with flag-decked bunting—on rally floats, *The Today Show*, and *Good Morning America*—in the pledge and claimed that flag sales had soared during the administration of Ronald Reagan. "Held my friends," the vice-presidential aspirant, "that is exactly the kind of America that I want to build."

But as pollsters reported that Bush was winning the election spreads, Democrats insisted Dukakis's presence and his staff's apparent disregard of voters' concerns of war and peace were a sign of weakness. After a series of top-level fundraisers back home in Boston, Dukakis announced a new batch of weapons: the comeback of former manager John Silcott, a prominent close friend and political strategy, believed to be the only man who could consistently respect Dukakis but been forced to resign last year after admitting that he had supplied reporters with videotapes—later dubbed "rebel videos"—showing the Senate Senator John Biden had plagiarized portions of his stamp speech in the Democratic primary.

Given those credentials, many party members hailed Silcott, officially named vice-chairman, as a match for Bush campaign manager Lee Atwater, a native of South Carolina who wrote his college thesis on negative campaigning. And within a week of Silcott's return, Dukakis was sharpening his campaign message and plan at his core. Nearly three weeks after Bush had taunted him with evocation of Joe

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WARM TO THE EXPERIENCE.



WORLD

Bush, Don't last week used a rally at the grounds of the Maryland state capital in Annapolis to reply that Bush's "line of a nice career is throwing his campaign adversarial outburst." He added, "They all seem to be going over the far right side of the boat." With

boisterous worldwide debate with stimulus packages and military muscle-flexing, Bush's "You've got the sort of Farcical America mentality in the United States," 28 million living veterans and defense contractors sprawled across this country, we'll just sit

and stand at a crossroads facing the post-Benghazi era, the muddling has left voters with no clear idea of what course either candidate would take. "You'd like to see at least some clarity on both sides," he said. "But you scratch at rain."

Across the country, voters, too, expressed dissatisfaction at the campaign's tone. At Palmetto's Maryland rally, a 15-second Donald Trump speech was cut off by two people cutting each other down all the time," he added. "The way the candidates are going to the bottom of the barrel to get the worst things they can say about each other—it's not the way it should be." And Curtis Gove, director of Washington's independent Committee for the Study of the American Electorate, warned that the negativity could turn voters off, prompting many to stay home on Nov. 6. But current polls show no apparent backlash from the negative campaigning ever since the Bush campaign turned unapologetically mean-spirited about Dubois' mental health this summer; the vice-president has passed steadily.

Bush's personal repes at Dubois also have helped combat his former campaign image which he appears to have shed with a strong performance at the Republican convention last month in New Orleans. Said Democratic political consultant Ann Lewis: "Nobody likes negative campaigns, and everybody wins when they have to play it so don't want to get down the gutter. But they seem to need."

In fact, despite the fact that some reporters regarded Dubois's task during his San Diego speech as a failure, the Washington Post at the end of a four-year photo opportunity of the week—the Democrat's blundering in the polls has increased while

BUSH: QUESTIONING HIS DEMOCRATIC RIVAL'S PATRIOTISM AND ECONOMIC RECORD

that veteran Dubois underscored that eight Bush campaign officials have quit or been fired amid a weeks-long barrage of anti-Semitism.

"With candidates always attacking each other with harsher rhetoric, analysts are increasingly concerned that the campaign will

the American public's war mentality. And every so often we get those jagged, characterize ticks," John Stumpf, director of foreign policy studies at Washington's Brookings Institution, agreed. And a clearly irritated Stumpf noted that, in the me-

BUSH'S COSTLY VERBAL SLIPS

Carey's attempts to extract water from traditionally Democratic ranks, George Bush's presidential campaign officials have been focusing their attention on identity groups. Last month, the Republicans' made-for-TV convention in New Orleans featured Jewish, black, Hispanic and other minority delegates playing highly visible roles—despite their small numbers overall. But Bush's efforts seemed to add fuel when accusations of anti-Semitism led to severe ramifications for his campaign.

The vice-president's problems began with an article that appeared on Sept. 8 in the Washington Jewish Free Press. The story alleged that some members of Bush's Council of Advisors, National and international group leaders, had been asked to help recruit minority members—but ties to Jewish groups or were involved in pro-Semitic activities. Bush campaign officials reacted quickly. They then accepted responsibility for the accusations from his campaign.

One Senator from the coalition, Senator Rand Paul, responded to the accusations by calling for Bush to resign. Another Senator, John Dempsey, who was sentenced to death by an Israeli court in April for committing terrorism as a guard at the Tel Aviv concentration camp.

Then, on Sept. 11—the eve of the Jewish new year—the Washington Post reported that Franklin Mint, the legacy chairman of the Republican National Committee, had investigated a so-called Jewish cabal in a government agency while serving under President Richard Nixon in 1971. According to the Post, the Jewish members of the bureau of labor statistics were removed from their jobs less than two months after Mint had reportedly fled to a nonprofit. Bush immediately defended Mint, saying, "I know this man, and I know him to be without any sense of bigotry or prejudice." Then, he accepted Mint's resignation from his campaign.

The story continued early last week as six other members of the ethnic position released. Those were identified by Joseph West as current or former members of Congress, Redskins or Biden's cabinet. The departing workers claimed that the charges were unfounded—but added that they were going to seek further compensation.

Some U.S. Jewish leaders predicted that the Republicans' quick reaction to the charges will minimize political damage. But last Friday, at a campaign stop in Columbus, Ohio, Bush made a characteristic gaffe about his ancestry, anti-Semitism and antisemitism. When asked whether he believed in God, Bush responded to the inquiry, "I hope I stand for antiquity, anti-Semitism and antisemitism."

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Mitt: recognition from the campaign team

days of broadening his new foreign policy. And Duluth has taken at least one day off public events at the controversial Republican vice-presidential candidate, junior Duluth Senator Dan Quayle, after focus-group studies by the Democrat's campaign showed that voters reacted with anxiety to the words "President Quayle." Duluth evoked chuckles from a crowd in Amesbury last week when he said, "George Bush put Dan Quayle one heartbeat away from the leadership of the free world—but that's his idea of judgment."

Still, Duluth does not seem entirely comfortable hearing personal insults or posturing with tough talk in defense. After dropping out of his race earlier, he endorsed his friend-in-trouble by citing his media corps: "So what did you think? Did I look like I belonged up there on that tank?" Not according to Bush, who told reporters later in the week, "He came for a Statesmanship by knowing America's strengths and the 10 reasons why they're strong. It was a task for 12 minutes." And as Duluth countered, Bush's attacks on his fellow wind, the Democrat concluded looking pained when, during a tour of Banff National Park, reporters demanded his reaction to a new Bush assault. The vice-president had pursued his rhetorical gun on Duluth's record as governor in his lastest headline to date, striking the state's so-called economic muscle as the "Massachusetts munge."

Some commentators have blamed the election for the low level of debate. Washington Post columnist Hayes Johnson argued recently, "The voters seem to be failing miserably their collective political intelligence test, letting off all the lowest-common-denominator suspense pieces dictated out by the political consultants." Others have criticized the media for seeking the negative media-for-television message that William Schneider of the conservative Washington-based American Enterprise Institute blames the candidates themselves: "A campaign without compelling ideas or characteristics is a campaign without a purpose," he says. "It's easier for people to say that the Pope's data don't have anything else to say." He added, "The answer isn't if it's clear the outcome can about in the deficit—and neither want to talk about that."

Schneider points out that Bush has been reluctant to spell out how he would address the problem of fear of bombing too openly with his campaign's newest vice-prize, Ronald Reagan. And Duluth does not shrink from discussing his plan in order to end racing the spectre that he would over-react. Still Schneider, "Bush is afraid of spelling out his stance. As a result, they end up talking to each other." And he adds, "No statesman says the campaign gets, 'I will tell you what's in my heart.' Until then, voters uneasy with the candidates' desire to address the country's most pressing problems will have to wait for the first presidential debate on Sept. 26—or tune out their nightly newscasts."

MARCI MCDONALD in Amesbury



The Pope in Johannesburg: a storm forced an unplanned stop in South Africa

LESOTHO

A deadly welcome

A Canadian nun's heroism as a hostage

If promised to be a red-letter day for the children of the remote African mountain school—a bus trip to the city to see Pope John Paul II, instead, it turned out a day and night of terror and death. On the 340-km journey to Maseru, the capital of Lesotho, their vehicle was hijacked by four armed members of an underground group that seeks to end the kingdom's 20 years of military rule. The hijackers forced the driver to turn them to the South High Commission in Maseru. There, portions of the street outside the dormitory where the Pope and King Mswati were staying were set on fire. The group, which included a Canadian nun, reportedly died later. But the fourth person reportedly died later. And of the 20 passengers onboard, a 46-year-old nun miraculously survived the next day.

Another of the wounded, Blanche Ferreira, a 65-year-old nun from Sudbury, Que., who helped to calm other hostages, announced yesterday by calling the hijackers "dumb and gentle." Meanwhile, during the long standstill before the shootout, another drama was played out in the skies over Lesotho. The Pope's jet, buffeted by a violent storm on its way from Botswana to Maseru, was forced to divert to Johannesburg. Because of his open disagreement of apartheid, the Pope had left South Africa off his five-nation itinerary. Still, he was given VIP treatment. A bus convey

took him on to Maseru, where the hostage drama came to its bloody climax just 15 minutes after his arrival. When John Paul learned of the incident, said a Vatican spokesman, "he was shocked, very moved."

The next day, several survivors attended the mass that the Pope celebrated outside Maseru. Later, he visited the wounded. One of them, 36-year-old Monica Maseko, told reporters later, "The hijackers said we would die if the gunners began shooting. Sometimes they were very nice and sometimes they were not nice." But Sister Blanche, the fourth Nun, said her name's nun, who coped with only minor injuries, painted a very different picture. "They wanted peace in Lesotho, that's all," she said of the hijackers. "They all behaved with decency. They spoke gently with us. They even had pills to treat people with headaches and memory problems."

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JONAH BIRKMAN and MICHAEL ROSE in

Montreal and correspondent reports

A LAND OF HATE

**AN INTELLIGENCE FORECAST
PREDICTS THAT THE IRA
IS PLANNING 'A HORRIFYING
REMAINDER TO 1988'**

BY JOHN BIERMAN

*We had for the heart on darkness,
The heart's grown fonder from the fire.*
—William Butler Yeats

In the British colony of Gibraltar, 1,271 miles from the blossomed Northern Ireland, a cocaine import is exacting the consequences under which their members of the Irish Republican Army were shot dead in the street last March by men of the British army's elite Special Air Service (SAS). The jury has yet to deliver its verdict. But it is now clear that the IRA trio—two men and a woman—were emboldened while preparing to plant a car bomb that, in the process of blowing up members of a British arm band, would almost certainly have killed many innocent Gibraltarians. Just as clearly, the IRA team—assured and with an remote control device to detonate their bomb—was given no chance to surrender before being cut down. That was right, now, as in his day, Ireland's latitudes—that the country can be judged at present, that terror can be justified by consequences—do indeed feature better on both sides.

As the IRA enters the 20th year of its conflict struggle against British rule, violence is occurring at a rate that, if sustained, will make 1988 the worst terrorism year since 1972 (page 26). That violence has indeed spilled well beyond the bounds of Ulster—to Gibraltar, to mainland Britain, and even to the Continent, where British tourists are being So far this year, the IRA has killed 27 British citizens outside the province—an average of one victim within the movement's 10-year history—of inflicting British civilian injuries, to make them realize that Northern Ireland is a place where "they don't belong." Another senior IRA man described the offensive as "the final phase," leading to British withdrawal within five years. But Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, laying up to her "Iron Lady" reputation, maintains that the IRA offensive only strengthens her resolve that Northern Ireland is part of the United Kingdom and will remain so.

In fact, the IRA—although bolstered by massive supplies of high-tech weapons smuggled from Libya—a facing a difficult future. In addition to the three expressively operations it lost in Gibraltar, those others who have been killed and two captured in the past month—significant losses

for an organization widely estimated to have more than 100 "elite terrorist" members. As well, last week it lost a huge cache of weapons and explosives discovered by police in Londonderry, 104 km northeast of Belfast. And a series of tangled discussions, in which 21 IRA contacts were arrested, has just given the besieged group more support for its military objectives. At the funeral of two Catholics killed last month by a disgruntled SAS hand, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Londonderry, Dr. Edward Daly, declared, "We want as many supporters we can get to end to the violence." There seems little hope of that happening. Earlier this month, the Royal Ulster Constabulary made the chilling forecast that the IRA is planning "a horrifying remainder to 1988."

Commentary regarding the lot of the Ulster Catholic with the American Negro are offered together.

—Capt. Terence O'Neill
in 1967

One year after that statement by O'Neill—a moderate Protestant politician—leader of the province's 500,000-strong Catholic minority launched a civil rights campaign, modeled so that of Dr. Martin Luther King Jr. They sought to erase the kind of organized discrimination expressed by a former Northern Ireland prime minister, Lord Brookeborough, who boasted, "There are no [Catholic] sheep in my flock. I would appeal to Terence to ringing good Protestant lambs instead."

The civil rights campaign was controversial, but, after a year of rising tensions, sectarian riots took place. In Belfast, Protestant rioters set fire to Catholic civil rights demands were a clash for their domicile, underline with the 95 per cent Catholic Irish majority—burned out streets in Catholic enclaves. In Londonderry, Catholic rioters fought a four-day battle with police.

When, in August, 1969, British sent troops to restore order, grandiose Catholic houses took them to task and called as they stood watch in roadside. "They were our lords then," recalled Bill McQuade, a 25-year-old Belfast member of one. But the backlash did not last. The moderate republicans underground spring back to life as the Protestant IRA was ready prepared for war with the Protestant civilians and the British troops, whose very presence they saw as an affront.

In 1971, a campaign of shooting and bombing provoked Edward Heath's Conservative government to impose martial law without trial. But that policy, as Heath himself privately admitted, was a mistake. Many innocent people were snared in mass roundup of IRA suspects, while Protestant militants were allowed to commit free. That elected moderate Catholic opinion, and the re-erecting board. By 1975, assassination had been phased out, but then the British infused the Catholics again by withdrawing the political status of IRA prisoners. In



Mourner at funeral of IRA members killed in Gibraltar; Belfast fire bomb (opposite) *continued reverse*

times. An official study showed that Catholics were twice as discriminated, having 20 times the unemployment rate of Protestants. In these different ways, the establishment Protestant Troublesborough and the tribal Catholic Scots left an enduring legacy.

As we say now, or will, the war over depicted militarily.—Gen. Sir James Gavan in February, 1988

Gavan spoke from experience. New retired, he was remembered of British troops in Northern Ireland in 1979 and 1986. He deserved his judgment on the military situation before the IRA launched its current offensive. But he clearly would have been aware of the IRA's common new Liberal connection.

Until recently, the movement was largely dependent on arms supplied in small quantities by US sympathizers. But last October French customs police, intercepting a ship suspected of carrying drugs, found instead 130 tons of semi-automatics for the IRA. The shipment included 1,000 45-70 semi-automatic rifles, 50,000 7.62-mm. rounds, plus anti-T rocket-propelled grenade launchers, and a large amount of Semtex, a powerful C-4-like explosive. The crew disclosed that four shipments of similar weaponry—a gift from Libya—had landed in Lyndhurst.

With the support of a significant part of the Catholic community, a powerful new assault at this disposal and a proven capacity to survive the heaviest blows and once back fighting, the IRA seems well able to continue the struggle—if not as it—for many years to come.



response, solid republicans mounted an escalating guerrilla campaign. In 1981, led by premier Bobby Sands, many went on a hunger strike. As a byproduct, the Hunger Strike Committee elected leader by the British Parliament, and when Sands and nine of the others died, one by one, Belfast's regeneration ahead was hardly trademarked.

The succession of Sands and his comrades encouraged Sinn Fein, the legal political wing of the IRA, to engage in electoral politics. In 1982, it won five seats in an experimental, 78-seat Local Assembly—1990 abolished—which the British set up. In the 1983 British general election, Sinn Fein candidates polled 165,791 of the 754,855 votes cast by both communists, and its fiery president, Gerry Adams, became MP for West Belfast. Adams was again last year, and the Sinn Fein vote represented more than 30 per cent of the Catholic electorate.

Meanwhile, the Anglo-Irish agreement of November, 1985, had given Dublin, for the first time, a consultative role in Northern Ireland's internal affairs. The accord outraged Protestant leaders, who considered it a pretense to reinforce unification with the South (page 22). And as a result, 90 per cent of Catholics voted "no" and that the past had not merely strengthened their living conditions, but also job discrimination, having 20 times the unemployment rate of Protestants. In these different ways, the establishment Protestant Troublesborough and the tribal Catholic Scots left an enduring legacy.

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AN UNLIKELY TERRORIST



**THE DESIRE TO LASH OUT
AT BRITISH RULE IS BORN
IN THE GRIM REALITY OF
LIFE IN WEST BELFAST**

It was a life apparently untouched by the violence and hatred of Northern Ireland. As a young girl growing up in Andersonstown, a predominantly Catholic area of West Belfast, Maureen Farrell played field hockey and basketball, and was a keen tennis player. She was a normal teenager, level-headed—and at her age she appeared as a casualty in the annual cricket game at Rathkeale, the convent school which she attended. She was, her mother recalled last week, a bright girl who was "full of life." But that life came to a sudden, tragic end on a sunny street in Gibraltar on the late afternoon of March 6. Three days after her 32nd birthday, Farrell and two other members of the IRA were shot to death by members of the British army, regarded as specialists in counterterrorism operations—the secretive Special Air Service (SAS).

In a packed Gibraltar courtroom last week, the SAS soldiers told a court's inquest how they witnessed Farrell and her companion, convinced that they were plotting to blow up a car bomb in the British colony. And their thoughts protected by heavy curtains around the witness box, the soldiers described in closed detail how each of the two rebels died. In Farrell's case, death came instantly from two bullets in the head and those in the back, which, in the words of the pathologist who examined her body, "pulped her heart and liver."

For many Britons, sickened by two decades of civil strife in Northern Ireland, Farrell, Sean Savage and Daniel McCann got exactly what they deserved. All three were committed IRA activists on what the organization calls "active service," prepared to shoot or kill to force Britain to withdraw its troops from Ulster. The SAS, a London-based road by name than war machine people such day, labelled them "Dogs of war who had to die." But in many houses in the staunchly republican neighborhoods of West Belfast, Farrell and her companions set there more erymen in the centuries-old cause of Irish independence. Those starkly opposed perceptions had a continuous cycle of violence, revenge and rage violence—a deadly vendetta that has Northern Ireland's long-suffering people still on edge.

There was no relief last week. While details of the month-old Gibraltar killings unfolded in court, the IRA struck twice more. Just after 6 a.m. last Monday, it bombed the home of Sir Kenneth Bloomfield, head of Northern Ireland's civil service. Bloomfield and his family survived the attack unharmed—but it sent a chilling signal that the IRA will continue to consider virtually all government officials legitimate targets for attack.

At 7:34 p.m. the same day, a powerful car bomb rocked the heart of downtown Belfast. Seven-year-olds were hurt, one of them seriously,



IRA street fighter (opposite), Farrell's funeral; 'pulped' in a hall of bullets

and another clear message was sent: The IRA is resuming its campaign of bombing commercial targets in strength, despite its recent life. The British government is considering tougher new security measures and, by increasing its support of SAS activities, has already prompted charges that it is employing a "shoot to kill" policy. But after 18 years of what the IRA calls its current "second struggle," it will likely not let up.

In many ways, Maureen Farrell was not a typical member of the IRA. The great majority of the IRA's volunteers are young men with little formal education. Usually they come from the poorer, grittier streets of West Belfast's Catholic neighborhoods—places such as the Falls and Ballymurphy. There, among the bleak brick row houses and scrubby public-housing estates, curb stones are painted in the orange, white and green of the Irish republican flag, and anti-British graffiti cover the walls. For the British army and the police of the mostly

Protestant Royal Ulster Constabulary, the area is virtually enemy territory; police stations, surrounded by 30-foot walls topped by barbed wire, resemble dungeons in an alien and hostile land.

Farrell was born in the Falls, but her family soon moved to a comfortable, two-story brick house in middle-class Andersonstown. Her father, Daniel, and her mother, also named Maureen, ran a hardware store and a children's clothing shop on Springfield Road, one of West Belfast's main shopping streets, until they retired last year. The Farrells raised six children, Maureen and five boys, and were relatively well-off. But like many Catholic families, the Farrells had an old tradition of republican political activity. Maureen Farrell's maternal grandfather, John Gaffey, was interned by the British during Ireland's struggle for independence in the early 1900s and later became a senator in the new Irish Free State.

Farrell's 67-year-old mother pointed to that heritage last week as she tried to explain why her well-educated daughter was prepared to take up arms. Sitting in the cozy parlor of the family house, crowded with photographs and mementoes of her daughter, Farrell spoke softly but defiantly about the British army in Northern Ireland. "We all have that terrible determination of people who are harassing you," she said, "especially when they're not Irish." She recalled that her daughter, like many other Catholics, had seen neighbors arrested or tortured by Loyalist crowds. "All that has a tremendous effect on young people," she said.

But of all the Farrells' children, only Maureen became active in the IRA, going immediately after leaving school at 18 in 1975. Within 10 months, she was arrested after she and two other IRA members planted a bomb in a hotel just outside Belfast. No one was hurt, but Farrell was sentenced to 14 years' imprisonment in Armagh jail inside, she became the leader of the women prisoners and took part in the group's so-called dirty protest. As part of their campaign to be treated as political prisoners, the inmates refused to wash or allow their cells to be cleaned for as

THE IRA HAS EVOLVED INTO A HIGHLY SOPHISTICATED MACHINE

long as three years. They roamed the hills with cameras and lived in hideouts.

In 1988, Farrell and two other women prisoners were on a hunger strike. They eventually called it off just six days before Christmas—or 18 days. Mooney had fasted more than 25 days. “It was a terrible strain,” her mother recalled last week. “Knowing her, I knew that if it went to the point of dying, Mooney was prepared to do it.” Two male prisoners died after refusing to eat to death in 1981. But Farrell’s family did not try to persuade her to stop. “These decisions had to be her own,” her mother said.

During her last few years in jail, Farrell began studying economics and politics. And when she was finally released in September, 1990—after serving 16½ years—she enrolled at Queen’s University at Belfast. At the same time she renamed her IRA cell. Last March 3, she told her mother that she was going to Dublin the next day. Instead, she left for Galway, where, three days later, she died. A few weeks before, the younger Farrell had told an interviewer that she had no illusions about where her activism would lead. “You have to be realistic,” she said. “You realize that, ultimately, you’re either going to be dead or end up in jail. You’re not going to run forever.”



Farrell with daughter's portrait; she was bright and "full of life."

The modern organization that Farrell lived for—and ultimately died for—is now viewed over the past two decades as a highly sophisticated and tightly organized machine. In the early 1970s its operations were often haphazard, its leaders had difficulty raising money and buying weapons to defend their own people against British rule. But as security officials in Northern Ireland now describe the era as a “well-organized loose fit” with an operating budget of between \$4 million and \$12 million a year. At its core is a small number of people—no less than 50 or 60—who run day-to-day operations and plan military strategy. A slightly larger number, perhaps 150 or 200, are said to be “active ser-

vants”—prepared to attack troops, police or other designated targets. At the top is a seven-member “strategic council” based in Dublin; active members are organized into cells of four to 10 members.

Several sources provide the funding, police

say, about half the money it needs each year. Much of the money is spent on running the IRA’s military operations, including weekly payments of about \$100 to active members. Similar payments also go to families of IRA members in prison, and large amounts are used to finance the activities and publications of Sinn Fein, the group’s political wing. In the past, the Republicans needed large amounts of money to buy arms, but that changed dramatically in the mid-1980s when Libya began to give the IRA enormous amounts of sophisticated arms—fifty of them.

Other police and British army intelligence sources say that at least four shipments of arms were brought into Ireland before mother had was seized last October from a ship off the French coast. A senior police officer conceded last week that the Republicans are now better armed than ever. “They have more weapons than they know what to do with,” he said. “We are under no illusions; they are a very dangerous outfit.”

Life at the IRA offers few advances rewards. Aside from the constant dangers of arrest, imprisonment and death, members and their working-class lives are controlled by the IRA itself, which claims to set. In a 1987 book, *The Provisional IRA*, authors Peterick Bishop and Kenneth McElroy say that the Green Book, the IRA’s organizational manual, discourages drinking and non-*periodic marital arrangements*. With these restrictions, most members you

say. A relatively small amount—roughly \$300,000 a year among sympathetic Irish Americans by the Irish Northern Aid Committee, or Noraid. According to some estimates, roughly \$500,000 is also raised annually by IRA supporters in Canada. Apart from this, most of the IRA’s money comes from armed robbery, mainly at the Republic of Ireland, and arms are raised through sophisticated car-boot salesmen and protection money paid by businesses as under-the-table assessments. But for the past several years, according to gallant officials, the IRA has relied mainly on legitimate business fronts. It operates several farms, food companies, restaurants and even movie stores. And it operates a network of about two dozen training clubs equipped with primitive shooting machines. Altogether, security officials estimate, legitimate business now provides the IRA

out of political division or a desire to strike back at authorities. Brian Ó’Riordan, a city councillor for a tough republican area of North Belfast and a member of the moderate Catholic Social Democratic and Labour Party, says that he knows many IRA members well. He added, “They’re not in the main the psychopaths they’re depicted to be—although one or two are—but you up to fit back at the violence of policemen or soldiers who have blown them or their loved ones a bad time, to let back at a society which can’t give them a job because of their religion, which treats them as second-class citizens.”

Barry McFadden, after nearly 30 years of fighting and dying, the current strategic council has become as cool as a surfboard to his members. “How do they do it? I don’t know,” he said. “They live in lonely life worth living, they’re in and out of jail and they could always be killed. They have a slogan in

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A HISTORICAL HATRED ROOTED IN ULSTER'S RELIGIOUS DIFFERENCES

Irish, "Tigheach ar agh," which means "Our day will come." They think that by laying brick, they'll speed that day—but the problem is that, the many, laying brick has become a way of life. They know nothing else.

The desire to lay brick is born in Berni in the streets of West Belfast, where there is little evidence of the new prosperity that has led the city's business leaders to declare this year that Belfast is becoming more "mature." New shops and pubs have been built on sites cleared out during the mid-1970s, and civic leaders describe a strip of restaurants and clubs on Great Victoria Street as the "Golden Mile." All that, however, is to the east side of the river, that slice of the city is half in shadow. On the other side, in both Catholic and Protestant working-class neighborhoods, nothing is still being done.

One of the most recent acts is a conversion of the Falls called Berni Park, a series of sprawling public-housing units razed by crime and despair—and an unemployment rate of 45 per cent. Girty children play徒手 garbage and set fires against abandoned buildings. From the top of a 30-story apartment tower, powerful remote-controlled cameras operated by army surveillance teams keep careful watch on the activity below. In the center, in sharp contrast to the dilapidated apartments, is 125-year-old St. Peter's Cathedral, virtually the only structure left standing when authorities bulldozed the neighborhood's old stone houses two decades ago.

The rector of St. Peter's is Rev. Matthew Wallace. And the plaque above his 45-year-old office says that he is an ordained minister and that name is "Rev." Talking last week in his rectory office, he added, "If you're working and you have hope, you don't want to break anyone's windows and you don't want anyone to break your windows." But Rev. Wallace said that British politicians have been very slow to realize that they must tackle the root problem behind political unrest. "When



Principal Revive: the 'peace wall' is a massed protective barrier

In Northern Ireland, Tom King, announced a development program for Belfast's poorest neighborhoods. That will involve spending about \$30 million by the end of next March to encourage new businesses. Rev. Wallace, who took part in drawing up the plan, acknowledged that it is far from perfect. But he maintained that it is a step toward solving local tensions among both Catholics and Protestants. "The big probably brain that can overcome greater problems would be a greater threat than the British army," he declared.

But for the moment, that day seems far off. West Belfast's Catholic and Protestant

neighborhoods remain rigidly separated by a series of steel-and-concrete blocks erected by security forces several years ago. As much as 20 feet high in places and covered on both sides by rival graffiti, they block off streets that once let people pass freely from one area to another—a freedom that also allowed sectarians to wage to attack their enemies. Illuminated at night by the eerie orange glow of sodium vapor lamps, they are known by an appropriately Orwellian name: "peaces walls."

Along Boundary Street in the Falls, the blocks of tiny brick row houses come within a dozen feet of the wall. Their Catholic owners have placed wire fencing across the backs of the houses to deflect the rocks and gasoline bombs routinely thrown over the wall by Protestant youths as the Shankill men on the other side.

The rocks and bomb-throws are indiscriminate. At the end of Boundary Street is St. Gobn's Primary School, a Catholic boys' school housed in a two-story redbrick building facing onto the peace wall. The 300 pupils are aged 4 to 13—and their school is a frequent target. James Devine, the 42-year-old principal of St. Gobn's, said that every window in the back of the school had been smashed by rocks. "They come mostly at night," he explained last week. "We have been here a few in admissions, so we don't let the boys out back."

After almost 20 years, the people of West Belfast have become used to such treatment. Since 1988, when the current round of violence began, 2,600 people—most of them civilians, have been killed in incidents related to the fight between Loyalists and the Provisional IRA. An estimated loss of life in Belfast, with a population 17 times larger than that of Ulster, would be 45,730. The death toll has left many people cynical about the possibility of a solution.

"They talk about a blockade of the election," Marred Pafford's graying captain said bitterly last week. "What have we had there four years past but a blockade? It wouldn't be any better now. I just don't see how it's going to get any better." With such feelings as back-lash, the prospect of another two decades of bloodletting appears real and that ever.

ANDREW PHILLIPS in Belfast

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THE VIOLENT MAJORITY

AN ANGRY PROTESTANT BACKLASH

On the surface, there is little difference between the Shankill Road and the parallel Falls Road. Both West Belfast streets are lined with long blocks of small, state-built new houses that share the same stately appearance. In that green oasis of Northern Ireland's capital, unemployed men gather on corners of both streets to pass the day, occasionally ducking into a betting shop to place money on some local contest. But Shankill Road is populated by Protestants, while Falls Road is predominantly Catholic. And for the past 18 years, the two thoroughfares have been separated at regular intervals by 18- to 30-foot-high walls and metal gates—known locally as “the peace line”—to keep the warring communities apart.

In his office on Shankill Road, Tom Lyttin, 52, the local commander of the Protestant paramilitary Ulster Defense Association, and thus far not concerned by the recent upsurge of the violence, “The IRA are making a fundamental mistake that they keep on repeating,” Lyttin told *Newsweek*. “There are one million of us [Protestants], and no matter how many bombs or guns they have, they can't force us into a united Ireland if we won't go—and we won't.”

Like Lyttin, the vast majority of Ulster Protestants are adamantly opposed to unification with the predominantly Catholic Irish Republic. Most Protestants also resist any form of power-sharing with Ulster Catholics and condemn the 1985 Anglo-Irish accord, which gave the republic a consultative role with Britain in the internal affairs of Northern Ireland. As well, Ulstermen—Ulster Protestants who want to retain political links with

Ireland. The result is a twin-track approach to peace in Ulster—security plus political change—which is inherent in the Anglo-Irish agreement.

But the vast majority of British MPs oppose making political concessions to the IRA. Both Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's Conservatives and the opposition Labour Party have maintained Britain's 30,000-strong military presence in Northern Ireland. Thatcher administration talks within the community are aimed at handing over some of Britain's control to local residents. Labour, on the other hand, is in theory committed to retaining Ireland with the consent of the Protestant majority in the North. But because that support is overwhelmingly Loyalist—and so adamantly opposed to reunification—Labour's policy when it last forced the government has been underivable from the Conservatives'.

The exceptions belong to a small group of Labour MPs led by left-wingers Clive Short and Anthony Benn, who last June launched a



Protestant parade de Ulster: the majority adamantly opposes unification with the Irish Republic

protest action. In a spirit of defiance that parallels the IRA's current terrorist campaign, Protestant parades have held 27 Catholic sites this year—the highest number since a wave of random violence at the mid-1970s claimed about 700 Catholic lives.

In general, Ulster Catholics, the fresh generation in Dublin—and, for the most part, members of the British government—expect that sectarian violence in Northern Ireland cannot be tackled by tough society alone. They say that the era of the 1970s and 1980s is an organic organization, with roots so firmly entrenched that largely regarded the organization as a defender of Catholic minority

privileges—added. “The time is to demand the withdrawal of British troops. About 100 prominent Britons have signed a charter, subtitled ‘Twenty Thousand Years,’ to mark next year's 20th anniversary of the current British military presence in Ulster. “There has to be a new political settlement that reduces conflict,” said Short. “We are calling for a year of action leading up to the anniversary. It will fleet up to the lack of progress in that 20 years, the 3,000 dead, the committed standards of criminal justice, and unemployment.”

In Northern Ireland, most Unionists openly

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CHRONOLOGY AND BIBLIOGRAPHY



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COVER

soon interest political solutions. They see the so-called troubles in stark, black-and-white security terms, contrasting to regard the IRA as the muscle terrorist force from the southern republic that it was in the 1980s. That view is entirely consistent with Unionist politics. If a Protestant acknowledged that the IRA is a natural outgrowth of Ulster's Catholic community, he would have to admit that the violence has a social basis. Political violence, primarily the discriminatory treatment of Catholics by the Protestants.

Still, Unionists are divided over the future of the six counties in the North. Although some members of the largest political group, the Official Ulster Unionist Party, favor limited power-sharing, party leader James Molyneux and most of the leadership support full political integration with Britain. They want the next status for Northern Ireland that Scotland and Wales enjoy. In addition, the group's leaders say that integration would resolve constitutional uncertainty about Ulster's future and encourage no violence.

The smaller Democratic Unionist Party, however, advocates a return to Protestant majority rule—or even independence from Britain. Led by Ian Paisley, a fundamentalist preacher and founder of his own Free Presbyterian Church, most members favor links



British soldier in Belfast; victim of the IRA below is the elusive peace

with Britain only to guarantee Protestant hegemony in Ulster. Although they call themselves Loyalists, their name actually signifies Unionist extremism.

Indeed, Unionism has its own violent side. It was Protestant paramilitary violence that led to the creation of the Provisional wing of the IRA, a more militant splinter group, in late 1969. The first people killed in the current troubles were Catholics gunned down by Loyalists. The first bombs that exploded in Ulster in 1969 were Protestant bombs. And the first policeman shot to death, in 1970, was killed by Unionist extremists.

Ulster police metropolitan association, carrying rifles, pistols and grenades that are believed to be only part of a huge arms shipment brought into Northern Ireland from abroad. And two weeks ago, police discovered a Loyalist gun factory at Ballymena, south of Belfast, which had been mass-producing U.S. automatic-guns. The fact that the defense association is legal, while membership in the IRA can hang a five-year prison sentence, creates noticeable fury in Ulster. Catholics, it is an example of the British government's double standard in seeking justice.

Many analysts say that there is no political settlement while the violence continues, and they point out that the violence will not end until there is a political settlement. In his Belfast Read office last week, Lyttle said that the solution is to "take the last glove off" and to "decide war on the lot." In the equally tough Catholic section of North Belfast, Social Democratic and Labour Party councillor Brian Fahey offered another solution: "The reason the IRA exists in the first place is because of the contradictions inherent in the Northern Ireland state. If Catholics thought they could get a square deal, and the British and the Unionists would treat them fairly, the IRA would disappear tomorrow." For Protestants and Catholics alike, the tragedy of Northern Ireland is that national dialogue long ago was supplanted by murder.



ANDREW BELKIN and
ED WOLCOTT in Belfast and
DAISY MOTHER in London

PRIME-RATE JUMP

Canada's six largest banks all raised to increase their prime lending rates by half a percentage point—to 13.5 per cent—on Sept. 15, the same day that the Bank of Canada increased its benchmark rate to 10.75 per cent—the highest level in 2½ years.

PLAYBOY SHUFFLE

Hugh Heffer, 62, announced that he will step aside as chairman of Playboy Enterprises Inc. in favour of his daughter Christie, 35. Heffer, who owns 70 per cent of the company's stock, will continue as editor of the magazine, founded in 1953.

NEW TRADE TRADES

Despite a sharp decline in exports, Canada's overheating trade surplus rose to \$1.5 billion in July, its highest level since October, 1984. The U.S. trade deficit shrank to \$1.5 billion in July, its lowest level since December, 1984.

NO-LEAD ISLAND

Federal Environment Minister Thomas McMillan advanced the deadline for the elimination of lead from gasoline to 1990 from 1992. He estimated that the move will cost the petroleum industry \$100 million more than the \$250 million needed to meet the previous deadline.

FEDERATED LOSSES MOUNT

Calgary-based Federated Department Stores Inc. reported a loss of \$121 million for the second quarter. During the three months ended July 31, Federated incurred \$160 million in interest costs as money borrowed by Canadian subsidiary Robert Simpson in the bid takeover of the company last May.

CONT'D. ON BACK

The United States Internal Revenue Service disclosed that it lost a chance to recover \$122 million in tax revenue because it filed an appeal one day late in a legal dispute with American Telephone and Telegraph.

MINTWIN QUESTIONED

Toronto Stock Exchange officials questioned executives of stockbroker Weizsiegel Coopers Marling Ltd. at its offices and later announced that the firm's capital was well above the minimum required under stock rules. The officials said that they were also satisfied with Weizsiegel's responses to queries that it has been dealing aggressively in the stock of its controlling shareholder, Financial Trustee Capital Ltd.



BUSINESS

A MOVING CLIENTELE

Moving a phone can be costly for Toronto film and video cameras Barry Smith. If he moves his clients, which include the CBC and The Sports Network, data to switch for a bat-battering assignment, a producer will simply call the next cameraman on the list. For the past two years, Smith, who makes up to \$1,000 a day, criss-crosses and answering machines, but continues to make jobs. As a result, in four years, he's moved to 100,000 in a portable cellular phone that weighs about six pounds and runs on a 23-volt battery. Now, clients can reach him instantly whether he's driving, shooting on location—or even sleeping his audience in the middle of Lake Ontario. And Smith says

TWO MOBILE PHONE NETWORKS ARE BATTING FOR 15,000 NEW SUBSCRIBERS EVERY MONTH

United States telephones are being targeted with a range of new services, including automated sports scores and auto-direction reports. New phone models have built-in recording and voice-activation features and can be used to transmit or receive documents. Said Robert Lethers, president of Bell Cellular, the main member of Celnet, "In the year 2000, it could be as natural to have a phone in your pocket as an pen drive."

Cellular phones use radio frequencies rather than telephone wires to transmit messages in small geographic areas called cells. As callers move from one cell to another frequency to another, their transmissions are transferred to the adjoining cell without interference or interruption. The mobility of cellular phones has obvious advantages, but even account officials have been stung by the huge popularity of phones-to-people. That is partly explained by Canadians' love affair with the phone: on a per capita basis, they spend more time on the telephone than any other nation. But an unexpected development is that, instead of corporate executives, the main buyers are small business operators, independent sales agents, construction workers and other self-employed people who spend a lot of time away from their base or work out of their cars.

Bells equipment wholesaler John Theis says speeds about half the year on the road visiting customers across Canada as his van. By plugging a laptop computer into his cellular phone, he can transmit detailed orders to his Vancouver office from as far away as Stora Skoga, Sweden, that used to take up to 18 days to arrive by mail can now be pro-

cessed by a staff member in less than a day. Having a cellular phone allows Celnet and estate agent Bill Betts to respond quickly to customers' demands. Last October, Betts' car phone enabled him to make a \$148,000 sale in less than two hours after he and his clients spotted a for-sale sign that had just appeared in front of a house. Said Betts, who makes and receives about a dozen calls daily from his car phone: "This thing has paid for itself 18 times over."

As well, selling prices have also had to be raised by a staff member to less than a day. Having a cellular phone allows Celnet and estate agent Bill Betts to respond quickly to customers' demands. Last October, Betts' car phone enabled him to make a \$148,000 sale in less than two hours after he and his clients spotted a for-sale sign that had just appeared in front of a house. Said Betts, who makes and receives about a dozen calls daily from his car phone: "This thing has paid for itself 18 times over."

As well, selling prices have also had to be

raised by the present analogue cellular equipment is converted to digital equipment, a process scheduled to begin in 1993. The system's capacity will grow by 400 per cent.

But competition within the industry is still heating up. Both networks are introducing aggressive sales drives and are threatening to expand service coverage. Early this year, Bell Cellular filed in the paps in Windsor, Ont.—in Quebec City—transmission corridor and also extended its network into the so-called cottage country north of

Toronto. And next year, both Celnet and Celnet will try to introduce cellular service in New Brunswick, Lower Saskatchewan, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland as the only providers without cellular service.

Cognos Inc., a year younger between Alberta, Ontario, Quebec, telephone, different challenges. Not yet, new the third-largest cellular provider in the U.S. market, is facing competition from international giants, including BellSouth Corp. and Motorola Inc., which are trying to win back the U.S. market share by slashing prices and launching innovative new products. Last year, Motorola even took Novatel to court for alleged infringement of its patent on a component used for sending and receiving calls. (The dispute was recently settled out of court.) But Novatel is fighting back with its own new products. And it is also attempting to retool its profile outside Canada by selling its products under its own name. In the past, Novatel's phones have frequently appeared under other corporate labels when the phone is sold as an accessory with luxury sunglasses.

Still, the competition is welcome by many buyers. Prices for handsets and car phones are expected to drop in time to keep the industry viable. And industry officials say that cellular phones may soon be as common as mobile phones. Meanwhile, the list of innovative options continues to grow. Car phones now have memory capability and speed dialing. Many also provide access to facsimile machines and voice mail systems. Among the newest services offered by Bell Cellular is access to stock reports, automated sports radar and axes and even computerized information on where the nearest service station is located.

For the cellular companies, continuing to come up with a series of technological innovations may be difficult. But as the public's appetite for the convenience and power of cellular phones increases—and the battle to cash in on that demand grows—it is an investment that will also bring rich rewards.



Smith, Threshold (opposite) new services offering to a Joe affair with the telephone

creased sales. Since the phones went on the market in 1985, the price for a fixed car phone has dropped to \$1,500; fixed street \$3,500 and the cost of hand-held, portable units has declined to \$3,000, compared with more than \$3,000.

Officials at Celnet and Bellnet now say that they expect their combined subscriber base will double by 1993 to reach 400,000, which would strain the networks' current capacity.

JONATHAN DAWSON and JOHN DALLY/Toronto Star



BUSINESS

A widening scandal

The Principal failure raises troubling issues

After 22 months of sometimes contentious court hearings, describing state-of-the-art investigations about the Alberta government's role in the 2007 collapse of Principal Group Ltd., which cost \$150 million. Last week, the provincial auditor William Lougheed heard again of the most explosive testimony so far: A former senior Alberta government official said that a special provincial cabinet committee, set up by Peter Lougheed when he was premier, exerted influence to allow two Principal subsidiaries to stay in business until 1987, even though committee members knew about their financial difficulties. And this week, the inquiry enters a critical new stage that could provide further insight into the Alberta government's involvement in the Principal affair.

Last week's testimony was the strongest evidence so far linking the provincial government with Principal. But new light may be shed on the government's role as former Alberta conserve and corporate affairs minister Constance Ostrom becomes the first politician to

testify before the Code inquiry. Inquiry lawyers have said that they are considering calling other former and current cabinet ministers and may even ask Lougheed to testify. And other ministers may now be called to testify. The former provincial government of Premier Donald Getty has given the investigators access to 12 years of cabinet minutes concerning the Principal affair.

Last week, Ostrom's former deputy min-



Lougheed's critical stage that could provide new insights

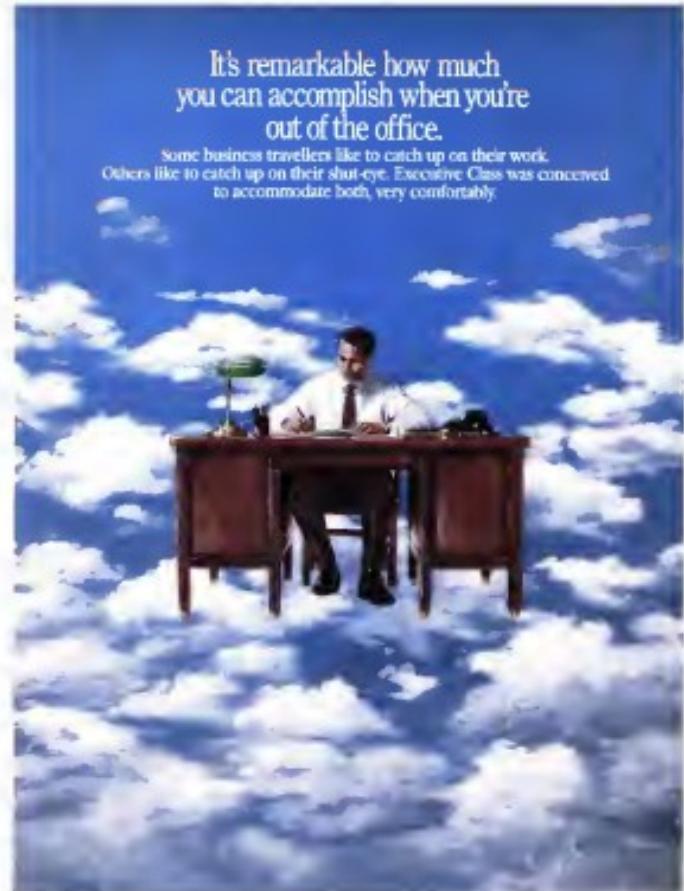
Principal investors looking for answers about millions in funds

ister, Barry Martin, testified that Lougheed, who was succeeded by Getty in 1985, authorized a special inter-cabinet task force that met weekly over what he called "soup-and-sandwich" lunches to deliberate the future of Edmonton Senator Donald Connell's two Principal Group subsidiaries—Associated Investments of Canada Ltd. and First Investors Corp. The high-powered committee, established in 1983, included Ostrom's predecessor as well as Lougheed, former Justice Minister and the Alberta treasurer at the time, Louis Hydman; Vice-Chairman General Neil Crossfield, and several key senior civil servants, including Martin. Between 1984 and 1987, financial regulators had regularly pressed Ostrom to take action against Connell's subsidiaries. But the task force—which advised Ostrom and Lougheed stepped down as premier in 1986—stepped her out to take any steps against the companies, even though they violated the province's Investment Contracts Act, because they had insufficient capital and reserves. Said Martin: "We did not want Alberta's image [damaged] as an area of failed financial institutions."

Martin, 57, a lawyer who was handpicked by Lougheed as deputy minister to oversee financial regulators agencies, took early retirement in 1986. He is one of several witnesses to link the provincial government with Principal. On Sept. 8, the Code inquiry heard evidence that in early as mid-1985, the entire Alberta cabinet knew about the financial troubles facing Principal subsidiary

It's remarkable how much you can accomplish when you're out of the office.

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First Investors Corp. An internal document from the Alberta Securities Commission revealed that the commission planned to accuse the company of being an unregistered corporation under the provincial Trustee Act for revised because of its poor financial condition. According to a memo written by Marguerite Childs, the commission's deputy director of enforcement, *Associated Investors* claimed "Wilson [Pritchard] discussed the situation with government regulators, and that there was no need for an order, coherent of the financial standing of the company "since they are fully aware."

Last week, Martin said that the Lougheed task force declined to call for special studies of the two faltering companies. Instead, he said, there was "a hell of a lot of logic and pragmatism" that the Alberta real estate market and the general provincial economy would improve enough to save the firm. Martin added that the task force was especially reluctant to recommend any regulatory action because it might cause a "domino effect" in the Alberta financial community. The province was already reeling from the collapse of Calgary-based Northland Bank and the Canadian Commercial Bank of Edmonton.

As well, the cabinet was then involved in sorting up the province-wide network of co-operative credit unions that had widespread branches of federal and rural savings after the oil boom ended in the early 1980s. De-clawed Martin: "I did not see a government policy emerging. All I understood was that the regulators were afraid and nothing would be done, that we would wait."

In fact, Treasurer Dick Johnson did not withdraw the licenses of the companies until June 30, 1987—the companies declared insolvency on Aug. 30—which finally prevented Principal employees from selling investment certificates to investors. But the license suspension took place ten months for many people. According to Principal's financial records, \$40 million was deposited between 1984 and 1987 while the government allegedly knew about the company's financial problems.

Last week, the provincial government also reached when Martin confirmed that his administration had been informed of the task force's report to take early enforcement action. After he criticized the company in a scathing memo to Gossman in April, 1984, De-clawed claimed that the company was guilty "of the most flagrant abuse I had ever seen perpetrated." Martin said that he had via other

people were present when an angry De-claw suggested a career change for De-claw, said Martin. "She was natural she was determined. She knew exactly what she wanted to do."

Earlier, De-claw had provided the money with notes that he made after Ontario's Bill called De-claw. "She told me I did not understand my job description. She said I was in the article making up that I know nothing about the other side—that I am up

with almost all cabinet ministers' papers" just before the companies' collapse. But last week, inquiry lawyer Ned Weston quoted reporters that "no tape recorders had been destroyed that had not been subjected elsewhere—only her tapes of interviews that she may have written or may have been destroyed." Ned Getty denied any intention to destroy tape recordings.

Last week's revelations were the latest in a litany of complaints and findings pointing that the case contained since the fall of 1987. The major anger was expressed by investors who still face losses despite three staggered appeals from recovery rates of Principal assets. But the inquiry has also heard amounts of evidence from Principal Group officials, including senior vice-president Donald Storie, who described investors as "interest-rate predators," to Principal Group founder and chairman Corrie. During his testimony, Corrie, a prominent and longtime Alberta Tory, angrily rejected charges that he actually facilitated the companies' decline by selling overvalued real estate to investors in return for badly needed cash for other Principal Group companies.

Although the public gallery is about empty now, many Edmonton and Calgary investors continue to monitor the hearings as their cases are reviewed by the inquiry. One concerned investor is Suzanne Mait, an Edmonton lawyer who placed \$20,000 in term deposits with each of the two companies and has recovered about 35 per cent of her original investment. Later, many investors, another 30 per cent in about three years said Mait. "The inquiry has uncovered much more than anyone dreamt it would." She added that to recover all of her investment, "you need all the money you can get, and the Cole inquiry is providing it."

The politicians' testimony, cross-checked against the computerized versions of earlier transcripts, should help investors trying to recover their money. If the inquiry ultimately finds evidence that regulatory negligence played a major role in the companies' decline, the provincial government may be responsible for recovering the balance of investors' funds. If that occurs, the price paid by the Alberta government for its role in the collapse of the two largest institutions under its ownership will be high indeed. And the costs could be measured in terms of political popularity, as well as millions of dollars.

De-claw's first problem is about to really

be a problem as the bill nod to keep her comments at stand." His memo reflected concern about the suggestion that were similar to those held by officials with the Canada Deposit Insurance Corp. They had already called for a joint federal-provincial investigation into the companies, but members of Lougheed's government rejected the proposal as "unnecessary."

Earlier, investigation officials said that they were surprised by Gossman's admission that her personal files on the two Principal Group companies had been destroyed. "It is



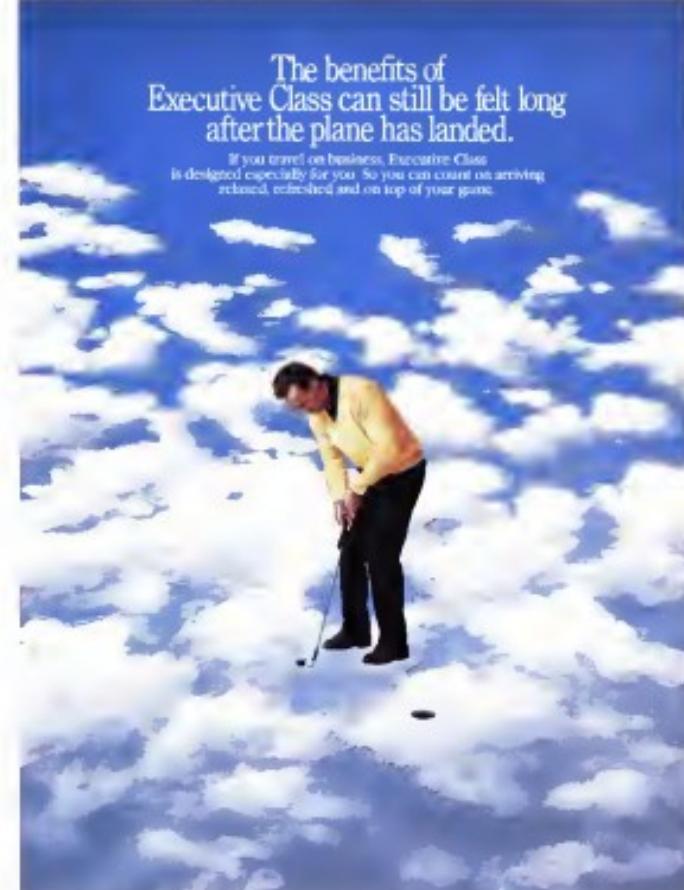
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'There wasn't a wet eye in the house'

BY PETER C. NEWMAN

There's no job at Canadian quite like being head of Canadian Pacific. It is the nation's largest private corporation, and its president not only decides the direction of its 45,000 employees but helps the country's economic climate. William Stinson, the company's architect, is not at all the bus flattening, large-shareholder predecessor, ready off of those shadowy railriders who left track ever at leisure in a caboose as an office. A dog-eat-dog, sleep-looking post, the 54-year-old University of Western Ontario graduate in business administration has turned the CP empire upside down—from a profit point of view, right side up.

Last week, Canadian Pacific announced its quarterly dividend by 27 per cent, reflecting the vastly improved earnings trend of Stinson's tenure. The 107-year-old company suffered earning declines during the early 1980s because it had overexpanded into unrelated areas without the necessary cost controls. Profits for the first half of 1988 were \$1.48 per tonne eastbound in 1987, and \$1.67 in 1987, and the 1987 total was an impressive \$348 per tonne higher than the 1986 one. The biggest current boost has come from the forestry sector in which CP owns two recently amalgamated giants, CP Inc and Great Lakes Forest Products.

"Some of the big things have been done," Stinson said recently, "but the rate of acceleration of change is as rapid these days that you can never sit back and say, 'I've finished doing this or that.' What we're doing here is building up our core businesses—transportation, energy, forest products, real estate and hotels—and diversifying the rest. In today's environment, you have to have the management resources to be competitive. Before, we were trying to do it in too many areas."

As part of his company's many shifts of emphasis, Stinson has moved CP's headquarters from its historic stone home at Montréal-

to the hotelier-squeoned floor or The Ritz-Carlton in Victoria, for example, or undergoing a \$33-million firework.

Among CP's many other projects, Mandarin, the company's real estate subsidiary, is planning a \$1-billion waterfront centre in downtown Vancouver, which will include a major hotel and will compete directly with Li Ka-shing's redevelopment of the former Expo lands on False Creek. Mandarin already owns 27 shopping centres, 47 office buildings, 59 industrial structures and an apartment complex.

Strategically outside CP's core group is Syntex Corp., a major manufacturer of commercial chemicals acquired in 1978 with factories in Johnson, Que., as well as Syntex, N.Y., and Bemis Falls, Wis. CP's energy holdings are concentrated in PanCanadian petroleum, which boasts reserves of more than 154 million barrels of oil and natural gas liquids and 3.5 trillion cubic feet of natural gas. Since Stinson took over, corporate debt has increased by \$3 billion to just over \$4 billion. Black analysts say that CP's share market value is less than \$15, which is \$17.56 above the current market price. "Of course, we'll grow again," says Stinson, "but we don't want to expand ourselves for this from a control point of view. We know the businesses we're in; we're comfortable in them and we can run what we have with a very small staff."

That is the most surprising datum of all. Canada's largest domestically owned company has a head-office staff of fewer than two dozen key people, with a total staff of only 480. Stinson's frustration is that federal ring坐ion will allow him to shoulder only four per cent of CP's railway loads per year, and he wants Ottawa to adjust the U.S. system of selling undivided sections to local entrepreneurs who run small railways connecting into the main lines.

CP's next step will include expansion into Canada. At the moment, 22 per cent of the company's revenues are earned from foreign sources. As well as the classic company in New York City, CP operates three hotels at West Germany.

In a very real way, Stinson has returned to traditions that passed back to such stockholders as Donald A. Smith, George Stephen and Sir William Van Horne, because they too realized that what would make the company great was not its land holdings or railway but its commitment to entrepreneurship and spirit. As Van Horne, the U.S. entrepreneur who completed the original tracks, said when he renounced his American citizenship, "Building that railroad would have made a Canadian out of the German emperor."

Maybe it is Stinson's mild manner, but nobody bothers to hate what used to be the crux argument: "It's mainly because the railway isn't such an important part of the social fabric anymore," he said. "We're not the powerhouse we were when a lot of those original buildings were built up over time."

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The interest rate and purchase limit for the new series will be announced in mid-October. At the same time, the interest rates for the coming year on Series 36 bonds will be set.

Interest rates for Series 36 bonds will be announced December 1. The new bonds will be available in daily newspapers and wherever Canada Savings Bonds are sold.

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Lighting the Olympic flame: a billion TV viewers, a record number of athletes, over 6,000 performers and a national hero

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THE GAMES BEGIN



It began with a dramatic flourish, as 160 Wind-surfers led a flotilla of 485 boats, including a replica of an ancient Korean dragon boat ship, down the Han River, which bisects the city of Seoul. And it culminated with 1,600 modica clowns—all dressed in white—spelling the word “welcome” in English and Korean for a capacity crowd of 70,000 spectators at Seoul's Olympic Stadium—and for an estimated 1.6 billion television viewers around the world. After years of planning, it was a final, weather-perfect curtain raiser—especially for the XXIV Olympics. More than 6,000 participants from 160 countries entered the stadium, spelling the word “welcome” in English and Korean for a capacity crowd of 70,000 spectators at Seoul's Olympic Stadium—and for an estimated 1.6 billion television viewers around the world. After years of planning, it was a final, weather-perfect curtain raiser—especially for the XXIV Olympics. More than 6,000 participants from 160 countries entered the stadium,

A DYNAMIC AND POWERFUL SOUTH KOREA STAGES A HUGE PAGEANT TO OPEN THE SUMMER GAMES

The parade of nations was led by Greece, birthplace of the ancient Olympics and site of the first modern Games in 1896. Canada's 265-member team, led by synchronized swimmers Candy and Tatiana Wallace carrying the Canadian flag, charmed the audience by leaping white footloose into the water. While the spectators, who paid \$240 to be there, applauded politely as the various national teams entered the stadium,

the arrival of the Olympic flame caused a tremendous outburst from the largely Korean audience. It was caused by 78-year-old Korean Sohn Kee-chung, who won the marathon at the 1936 Summer Olympics. But Sohn received the record books in Japanese because at the time Korea was occupied by Japan.

When Sohn's entry in a national hero—he jumped for joy shortly after entering the stadium—reflected both Korea's emergence as an industrial power and its often-turbulent history, the heavy security throughout Seoul was a sobering reminder of more recent troubles. South Korea has recently undergone a violent transition from dictatorship to democracy and still remains at war with Communist-controlled North Korea. But in urban Seoul, a city of 11 million, the spirit of the Olympic Games was a momentary respite on Korea's economic miracle. And, as Japanese were the Peace and Harmony motto of these Games, it was also an opportunity for speaking chairman Saik-Park Sei-jik, president of the Seoul Olympic Organizing Committee, to welcome the



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solid—Pegasus competitors will lead to harmony and friendship, and each member of the global family will receive the most generous of all gold medals, the gold reward of love and peace."

Even before the Games begin, the South Korean government was taking extraordinary precautions to prevent any disturbances or terrorist terrorism. Military helicopters circled overhead, overhead 120,000 personnel, backed by regular soldiers and anti-terrorist troops, surrounded motorists and pedestrians. At the Games sites, officers rolled massive steel cars and trucks to check the water-cannons for explosives. In a how-to Western movie, authorities imagined a 25-day jail sentence for people caught spotting on the street and tried to ban the sale of dog and smoke meat. Though vendors were still operating on back streets.

For Korea, a stamp of world attention until the Games end on Oct. 2, the Olympics are an opportunity to show off. Said President Roh Tae-woo: "Our people have worked in a climate of instability and accomplished an economic miracle which has震撼ed the world. Now we are at the point of accomplishing a cultural miracle in organizing the most beautiful Olympic ever."

For the estimated 250,000 foreign visitors, Seoul is presenting a dazzling array of sensations. Along the broadened downtown Cheonggye Street, former teahouse shops and boutiques still are a consumer's delight. Narrow side

streets for just a few dollars—from their customary walking places in most downtown businesses.

One of the major anticipated events of the Games is the 100 m dash from Carl Lewis' United States on Sept. 23 (page 48). Prior to that, evening events will likely capture most of the attention. Canada's best prospect for a gold medal is in swimming at 15-year-old Alison Johnson of Brampton, Ont., who already won the 100-m butterfly. Last week, she became the first Canadian to make the 200-m butterfly pool final. Johnson said that she was overwhelmed by her many people, "she said.

The spotlight during the track-and-field weekend also focuses on U.S. 100-m specialist Florence Griffith-Joyner, known for her long fingers and fluid strides. As well, American Jackie Joyner-Kersee will seek to establish her claim as the female athlete in the grueling heptathlon. In addition to Johnson and Haynes, Canada's world-class women will focus on the likes of synchronized swimmers Walsh, swimmer Valerie Lawrie in the 100-m backstroke and 1988 World Cup horse-jumping champion Ian Miller, riding the magnificent chestnut gelding Big Ben. The rest of the Canadian team, and the 9,000 other athletes who will not win a medal, can only hope to leave Seoul knowing—the hosts—that they did their very best.

EARL WEISS and CHRIS WOOD in Seoul

streets abuzz with visitors—there are an estimated 25,000 in the city—who arrive armed by the addition of a handful of swaying sword-like fans and well-painted platters of steamed cabbage lined with pickles and carrots. But in an attempt to portray a pristine image, police have banned the city's Amazing girls—who offer "relax-

ing" model services, will be tested for steroids and about 300 other banned substances.

The latest inspection further boosted the image of Canada's weight lifters. At the 1982 Pan American Games in Caracas, Guy Gremette and Michel Wasz lost their gold medals after testing positive for steroids. As well, one other Canadian weight lifter was sent home from the 1984 Summer Olympics in Los Angeles following positive tests for steroids.

Just five days before their scheduled flight to South Korea, three Canadian weight lifters—David Bobbie, 53, of Mississauga, Que., Jacques Desrosiers, 26, of Brossard, Que., and Pierre Goff, 24, of Quebec, Que.—were dropped from the Olympic team. Their samples revealed that all four had been taking anabolic steroids, synthetic male hormones that enhance the body's ability to gain weight, develop muscle and recover from exertion—and that are banned by the IOC. During the Olympics, up to \$2,000-\$4,000,

illegal drugs continue to be more easily purchased because all seven Olympic team members had been tested in May—and all had passed.

Last week in Seoul, Sir Arthur Gold, vice-chairman of the British Olympic Committee, said that a recent inquiry in Britain concluded that one in 20 Olympic athletes uses banned drugs. But he added that the operation of the Canadian weight lifters may provide a more accurate estimate, indicating that half of their weight-lifting team, the Canadian team, are getting away with the truth, which, I think, is 50 per cent at least." Regardless of how prevalent, the use of drugs to enhance performance undermines the credibility of the athletes and damages the image of the Olympics.



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The 100-m showdown for Johnson and Lewis

One of the greatest events of the Olympics will begin with a look at a sprinter's gait just after he has left the starting blocks in Zurich, Switzerland, in Rome, and less than 10 seconds later. That is how fast it will take the world's eight fastest men to run 100 m down a strip of brick-red polyurethane in the center of an oval field in Seoul's Olympic Stadium. Barring the unexpected, the first man across the finish line will be either Ben Johnson, 36, the troubled superstar of Canadian track and field, or Carl Lewis, the cocky 27-year-old American who won four gold medals—including one for the 100 m, when Johnson finished third—at the Los Angeles Games in 1984. When he arrived in Seoul last week, wearing a white silk suit and sunglasses, Lewis declared: "The gold medal for the 100-m race is mine. I will never agree lose to Johnson."

Although he has criticized Lewis in the past, Johnson avoided provocative statements last week, simply stating that he intends to finish first. At a Sept. 16 news conference following reports that he was suffering from diarrhea in a hotel, the world-record holder, who had worked out after the opening ceremonies, declared that he was 100 percent.

After setting the world record, Johnson did

it again to win a gold medal," he added. "If Lewis wants to win, Johnson said, "he's got to come catch me."

The most intense rivalry between Johnson and Lewis, which has been building in intensity since 1985 when Johnson beat Lewis in Zurich, adds another dramatic element to one of the most exciting events of the Olympics. Millions of people will watch the two men race live on TV, and the winner will grab a fortune in commercial endorsement packages.

The outcome of the race will likely be known from the time the starter fires his gun. When Johnson set a new 100-m world record of 9.83 seconds in Rome on Aug. 30, 1987, he was—so much faster off the starting block just 0.129 of a second after the gun sounded. At the time, the International Athletics Federation considered the tests of human reaction time to be just 0.120 of a second. According to its rules, any quicker response would require cheating, and therefore would be judged a false start. Johnson's associates believe he forced the federation to lower the legal response time to 0.106 of a second for the Olympic event.

After setting the world record, Johnson did

not face Lewis again until their pre-Olympic showdown in Zurich last month. Then, Lewis was running away, and his coaches may have concluded that Johnson's legendary start is less impressive than it once was. The Canadian sprinter had been performing unusually well, returning to racing in August after a three-month layoff to recover from a pulled hamstring muscle. In fact, in Zurich, Johnson passed the gun and had to be called back. On the second start, Johnson failed to leave the blocks with the usual burst and he finished behind Lewis and American Calvin Smith, who won the 1983 world record when he had broken a foot.

Having split their last two encounters, the sprinters' rivalry matches over his gold at stake. Lewis's strategy for winning in Seoul is straightforward—capture the lead from the explosive Johnson in the sprint's first 30 m. At six feet, two inches tall, Lewis has a four-inch height advantage over Johnson that gives him a longer stride and greater acceleration as he approaches the finish line.

The Johnson-Lewis contest will likely be witnessed by a sellout crowd of 78,000 in Seoul and has also been scheduled to capture most of the North American TV audience. Because Seoul is 14 hours ahead, viewers in Toronto will see the Saturday event at about 11:30 Friday night, 8:30 p.m. in Vancouver and 12:30 a.m. Saturday in Halifax. Still, the race will not end the rivalry; both runners are expected to meet again in Tokyo on Oct. 8. But the enduring gold of an Olympic victory will be shared by only one sprinter, at least less 100 seconds in Seoul.

CHRIS WOOD in Seoul

A DRAMA OF SECONDS



Johnson (red) exploding from the starting block in just beats his rival Lewis (blue) by a mere world record. In Zurich, Johnson has a poor start and Lewis breezes by him to win in the final 40 m.

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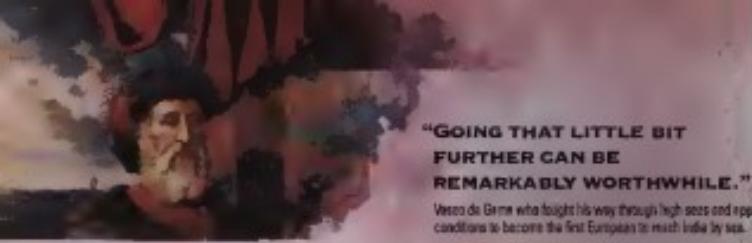
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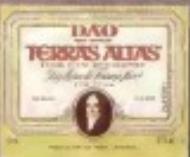
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ENVIRONMENT

The mean season

Fires have ravaged forests in the West

Although the peak doesn't fire season in the Americas, West traditionally does not begin until late September. Fires have ravaged about four million acres since fires began in early July. And late last week, 19 fires were still burning in the western states. Still, some U.S. park officials say that they have been encouraged by Canadian efforts to help battle the blazes. Through a critical period, more than 200 Canadian airborne firefighters joined an estimated 4,000 Americans in fight the coast blazes from Alberta's Wood Buffalo National Park and Montana's Glacier National Park. Declared Head Jarts, chief ranger for the Pacific Northwest of the National Park Service: "We're all children of a common mother, and she is truly a hand-across-the-border effort."

That help was badly needed. In late June, Yellowstone Park officials took the precautionary measure of banning dangerous undergrowth. But days later, despite those efforts, nine fires—started by lightning and fed by the region's worst drought in record—blazed out of control. Park officials called in experienced pilots and engineers from Alberta, British Columbia, Saskatchewan, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories. Said a sturdy grizzled Jarts: "When we really needed that extra manpower and equipment, it was nice to look to the north." But far to the east, Lorne McLeod, 30, of Edmonton, and Jean Revelle, 22, of Ottawa, the venture ended tragically: they died on Sept. 9 while fighting the 48,000-acre Dolakota fire near Wanachas, Wash., after their helicopter crashed.

Last week, firefighters and the U.S. military were taking advantage of the damp, chilly weather to contain fires that have destroyed nearly one million acres in Yellowstone. But that respite could be short-lived, and park officials braced themselves for the stiff winds and hot, dry weather that experts predicted would soon return. Still, despite that forecast, they reopened many of Yellowstone's major roads—including those leading to the Old Faithful geyser—and expressed cautious optimism that the worst of the long, hot summer was finally over.

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PRESENTS



BOOKS

Mining the past

Two new books examine the nation's roots

When Peter Berntsen's 36th book, *The Arctic Trail*, arrived in Canadian bookstores last week, it was greeted with the kind of fuss usually reserved for royal visits. In keeping with the book's theme of northern exploration, readers at a series of launch parties in New York City, Toronto, Calgary and Iqaluit, N.W.T., enjoyed a modern-day version of pemmican, the dried meat cakes that sustained many polar explorers, and sipped a specially made "sea-scurvy" cocktail. On Sept. 12, Berntsen and a small group of guests got

Canada into Cachebergton. Although he removed from one another in format and intent, both books clearly illustrate publishers' belief that a substantial market exists for books dealing with the nation's roots. It is a theme borne out by recent experience. The Illustrated History of Canada, a lavish volume published last October by Lester & Orpen Denys Ltd., has already sold 60,000 copies, while another fall 1987 release, Peter C. Newman's *Census of the Wilderness*, has generated sales in hard-cover of nearly 75,000 for Penguin Canada.



Berntsen (center) with Camille and Peter C. Newman, the portly explorer

an orange survival suit, boarded a helicopter and made three flights to yet another isolated port on the coast of the Gulf of Canada off the Malaspina Strait. The 75-year-old Berntsen, publisher of McClelland and Stewart, had good reason to celebrate: already, bookstores have ordered more than 30,000 copies of *The Arctic Trail* and sales of the \$39.95 volume in Canada are expected to exceed 50,000.

Berntsen's new work is one of two major September releases exploring aspects of Canada's past. The other volume, *The Colour Dictionary of Canadian History*, Goldring \$39.95, by historians David J. Bercuson and J.L. (Jack) Granatstein, represents a first in Canadian publishing: a compact, single-volume reference guide to the most significant personages and events in the shaping of

Hunting Publishers, Mississauga, sold 160,000 sets of the first edition of its *Canadian Encyclopedia*, and advances sales to bookstores for its newly published four-volume second edition have already completely exhausted the first print run of 112,000 sets. That William Hemmings, vice-president of sales and marketing at McClelland and Stewart; Peter C. Newman; and David J. Bercuson at Lester & Orpen Denys. "To answer the question of what the country is all about and where it is

going, we are looking at what the past has been."

Peter Berntsen himself became the first Canadian author to build a wide audience as a writer of popular history. His two-volume history of the Canadian Pacific Railway, *The National Dream* (1970) and *The Last Spike* (1971), proved to be a Canadian publishing phenomenon of outstanding proportions: both volumes have sold more than 100,000 copies in hardcover since they first appeared.

Like *The National Dream*, *The Arctic Trail* presents a panoramic view of its subject, rich in detail. Berntsen spent three years researching and writing his account of 19th- and early 20th-century Arctic exploration. He has sketched elevated and sometimes whitewashed portraits of the men who explored what is now the Canadian Arctic, describing first for the Northwest Passage and, later, for the North Pole itself. "I was interested in who they were rather than what they found," Berntsen told Maclean's. "They wouldn't have gone up there if they weren't interested people."

Indeed, the book's appeal lies in the diversity of the characters who populated across the Arctic stages—from Robert Peary, a devoutly religious French naval officer who longed to convert through the long winters along hunting grounds to the American Frederick Cook, an amiable con man who claimed, falsely, to have reached the Pole in 1908. Berntsen asserts little that is new in his book but he does cast light on some of the past revisions of histories and official biographies. In particular, he discusses the importance of the Inuit, who saved many expeditions from disaster. Without their help, Berntsen writes, "no explorer ... could have conquered the frozen world."

Opposite to the uninvolved is also a strength of *The Colour Dictionary of Canadian History*, the final instalment in a projected line of Canadian reference books from the publisher. Although the dictionary is far from exhaustive, its authors have managed to touch on most of the significant—and a few simply interesting—developments in Canada's political, business, sports and cultural since 1965. Gwynne Williams, professor of history at York University, and Bertrand, who teaches at the University of Guelph, spent two years on the project, whittling some 5,000 possible entries down to the 1,800 that appear in the book. Said Granatstein, "I approached it by asking myself 'Is L in a historian, would you want to know about this person or event?'"

The choices are agreeably eclectic. In addition to concise histories of Canada's role in the world wars and biographies of national political leaders, readers can find entries for George Paul Atkin, the Bata Shoe Company and Cyclo World. Who-who today star Cedric Taylor, best remembered for the time he scored a goal while skating backward. The dictionary, like Berntsen's book, is proof that the country's past remains a rich resource for publishers and readers alike.

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A prodigal father

The master returns to bleak literary terrain

THE CAPTAIN AND THE ENEMY

By Graham Greene
(Later & Debenham, 288 pages, \$19.95)

It's exciting, off-the-beaten-path travel writing to you and me, the down-and-out, but it's also a solid, hard-hitting novel. As Captain's right to Montego Bay there, you'll be arrested and you'll be detained, and you'll be interrogated, and you'll be interrogated again. A tour of the Jamaican back roads in September will add a touch of "Gold" to your holiday.



Greene: he creates a mysterious, elusive con man

where Victor is a pupil on the boy's 18th birthday. "He carried a walking-stick over his shoulder at the slope like a soldier with a rifle," Victor recalls. "I had no idea who he might be, nor, of course, did I know how he had won me the previous night, or so he was to claim, in a backgammon game with my father."

Nothing is certain about the Captain, who turns out to be a con man can man. He takes the boy out for a magnificent lunch—and then leaves without paying the bill. Soon, "Victor accompanies him to London, becoming an instant, readily-made son for the Captain's goldmine, Luis." Victor leads a solitary existence, growing up in a seedy London basement in the 1950s. He does not suffer scat-

ter—or least no more than the great Greene character. For this, after all, is Greene, a bleak literary terrain whose centre is a great shape of desolation and failure.

Carefully, one of the book's strengths is that the story is told by someone who is, by his own admission, a failed writer and emotionally wounded. Victor's account reads like a poachily authentic attempt by a "bewailing writer" to piece together his own childhood and its places the inquiry of the relationship between the Captain and Luis. But Victor remains incapable of learning what love is, writing about it the way a two-year-old man would describe a crocodile.

Certainly, the love between the Captain and Luis is unconventional. The Captain rapidly disappears into the underworld of crime, turning up after long absences with a new beard or moustache. Luis, indolent and undisciplined, remains fiercely loyal. Victor discovers that she was once his own father's mistress—but learns little of his father from her.

The novel takes a sudden turn when Victor follows the Captain to France in the early 1950s. In neighboring Nicaeopolis, the Sandhurst guerrillas are fighting to end dictator Anastasio Somoza, but, inexplicably, journalist Victor is unaware of the conflict. He is also slow to figure out the source of the Captain's study establishment in Central America. Revelations come very late in the story, when the Captain indulges in a single, great impulsive political gesture that casts a new light on his obscenely decadent life.

The surprise ending of *The Captain and the Enemy* sits mainly on a novel that, for most of its length, stories for a transparent honesty. Greene has chosen to cap the tale with heavy irony—a confrontation that recalls the kind of forced street story that always has a kicker in the last sentence. The book may in fact be a short, wacky misappropriation as a novel. Only Greene's consummate narration still can sustain that diagnosis—at least for most of the novel.

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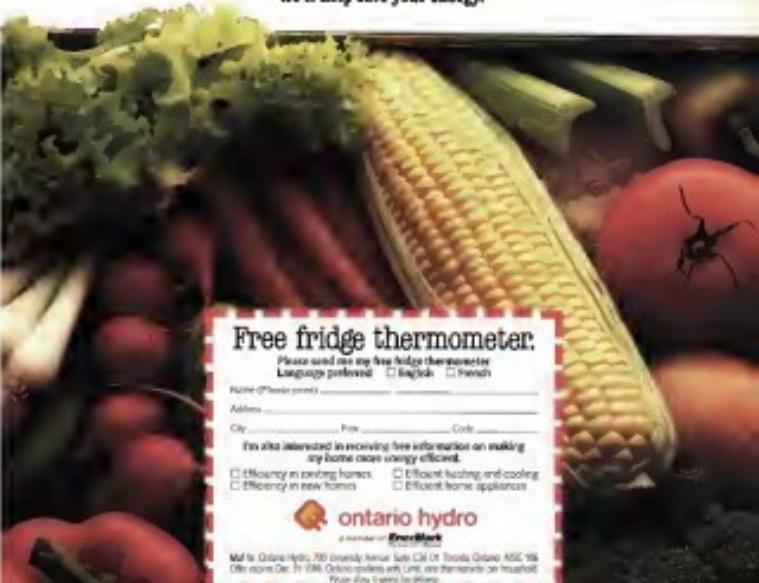
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MEDIA WATCH



The price of playing in the Big Time

BY GEORGE BAIN

Without argument, the top show on CBC Television—the top Canadian news—is *The National*. In season and out, the news show turns up in the top five or even every week, but most weeks. Its audience fluctuates—sometimes three, but more often a lot below two million nightly. When television newscasts in general drop off, as ours probably will in summer, *The National's* audience stays nearly close to what it has been. It thus ranks as more popular than the top five and to be joined later by *The Journal*, which on average attracts 200,000 to 300,000 fewer viewers, and sometimes by the Sunday news show, *Sunday Report*.

The *National's* chief rival among Canadian programs is *Hockey Night in Canada*. While hockey stories make up a long, long Stanley Cup season, which drags on even into June, the news frequently intrudes. For instance, in the May 2 to 8 week just past, four of the top five CBC shows were *National Hockey League* games. The fifth was the *Danny Senay Show*. The probable explanation of that result is not a static indifference of viewers of *The National*, but that the season is unaffected by hockey, which largely starts the start of the news and a time when part of its audience, especially in the Atlantic provinces, has gone to bed. But sport news, *The National*, the *Journal*, *News at Six*, *hockey*, the top five programs on the publicly owned television network are always American.

The next point of those in the past few years has been the *Danny Senay Show*, followed by *Nostalgia* and *Delta*, more recently by *Rain* and *Alto*, *The Golden Girls* and *Designing Women* and, still further behind, by the recently proved *Southern Comfort*. Still, the single most-watched program on CBC-TV in the period, although surpassed more than once by *The Grey Seal* on CTV, which has done better than on *salvo*, was *Askin of Green Gables*. In the second of two

last points of those in the past few years has been the *Danny Senay Show*, followed by *Nostalgia* and *Delta*, more recently by *Rain* and *Alto*, *The Golden Girls* and *Designing Women* and, still further behind, by the recently proved *Southern Comfort*. Still, the single most-watched program on CBC-TV in the period, although surpassed more than once by *The Grey Seal* on CTV, which has done better than on *salvo*, was *Askin of Green Gables*. In the second of two

other product that came in a box carry a box saying "color added." The *National*, the prime element in that distinguishing Canadian color, commands a large and faithful audience not because it is better journalistic or technically than American news shows, but because it is more expensive. It doesn't, a small Canadian interest in Canadian affairs, like *World News* or *Canadian Affairs*, offers *The National* Night in Canada; so the claim is the play-off between foreign history in the national spirit. And, as advised by *Askin of Green Gables*, quality Canadian drama is capable of drawing millions of viewers—but not that's the rub. That's really.

The first is that such programs, including *Charlene's Cat*, *Charlie's Angels*, *One Life* and *My American Cousin*—almost the full list of them—reinforce and its lobbyists can do what could be done if any government were more radically reformed—are all onesided. Partly because they are *more*—more because they are Canadian—they benefit from excess of publicity in the market and in absence of being shown, and of favorable (ideologically charitable) reviews after, which help with the ratings. Nevertheless, they receive steadily increased lots of the Canadian dollar in a service that is defined by the largest numbers of viewers by the sorts of imported series that dominate the top five ratings—not so one-shot or week after week—and year after year.

The second is that, although the corporation and its lobbyists evidently assert that their obligation to the public service is Canadian drama produced, they have, in fact, in good faith, found other things they wanted to do over and, in less good taste, loudly went into their heads about government's wished neglect of the arts and culture. The current illustration is the desire to set up an all-news, all-news cable service—which the country quizzically permits—which will allow to it to secure the new Canadian field for itself and to become even *Hip-Tech*.

What seems needed to have been used as a means of providing a more distinctively Canadian television service is a business-minded recording of priorities and giving more *Small Town*, with a view to fitting up a large part of a \$1 billion-plus total revenue for programs that would make it different.

A model is closer than *cbc*. *Radio* has chosen to be different by not adding to a world glut of the sort of radio that advertises itself as "more rock, less talk." *Salvo* programs as *Mysteries*, with Peter Gzowski (the host and now Canadian thing at *CBC-TV*) in the lead, are inferior. *Al R. H. Fife*, with Michael Murphy, *cbs*'s *Breakfast*, *Eden*, with Lester Stender, *Wetley*, *Music*, on the basis of *Joey Gladone*, the having taken over from the erstwhile Harry Elton, *Gilmore's* *Albums*, with Clyde Gibson; and the afternoon show, now provided over by *Vicki Lawrence*, have a more, *conscious* attitude—intelligence. It may not earn the sort of people who go around with headphones on, listening to rock music—but it makes a great way to be nationally distinctive.

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BRIDGEHEAD REVISITED

For Canadians who were not in Europe during the Second World War, the classic work of combat photography showed them in stark black and white terrible scenes of battle devastation and chaos. Tom Bell, now 76, was one of those photographers. As a member of the Canadian Army Film and Photo Unit, he photographed battlefield action in France, Belgium, the Netherlands and Germany, eventually landing with the troops on D-Day, June 6, 1944, in Normandy, France. Bell has revisited Europe often, each time taking his camera to record the healing passage of time on the battlefield—countryside, villages and towns. The result is a stunning collection of then-and-now photographs, *The Big War Here*, published last week by the University of Toronto Press.

Bell said that the idea for the book originated nearly 40 years ago with Maclean's Editor W. Arthur Irvin. In 1948, Irvin sent Bell to Europe to photograph sites he had recorded previously. Said Bell: "It was my first visit back. I stayed a couple of months

A NEW BOOK SHOWS THE EFFECTS OF TIME'S PASSAGE ON WAR-TORN EUROPE AND THE CANADIANS WHO FOUGHT THERE

The subsequent book, *Nazi in Town*, became a Canadian best-seller when it was published in 1973. But Bell said that he was never totally satisfied with those works and, in 1985, he began planning *The Big War Here*. Said Bell: "Maclean's started it."

For the book—emerged here for the first time in colour, on his own account and that of Canadian, American, British and German authorities—among the 300 war photographs, he incorporated 225 color photographs that he took on his return visits. Most are of the same scenes, and in many cases Bell found, evidence from earlier photographs and rephotographed them. Veteran war correspondent and newspaper publisher Harry Munro wrote in the foreword that the book "offers an evocative reminder of the cost and the courage of war and the desolation of the human spirit. For all of us who must live today in the shadow of nuclear holocaust, these photographs constitute a sobering and eloquent cry for continued peace in an uncertain world." Clearly, *The Big War Here* is a graphic reminder of the cost of that peace. □



*Drappe beach (above and right)
Berck-les-Sables, France, with German prisoners (below); and as it looks now: a Canadian photographer's vivid record of terrible scenes of battle during the Second World War—and of the same land over the succeeding decades*



The church at Crouville, France, with its monument to French soldiers who died in the First World War, as it appeared shortly after D-Day (above) and as it appears today (top left).



Chester Megason and Robert Middleton four decades after Middleton (far right) helped to lead Megason onto a stretcher in Sicily. The two Ontario men remain good friends.



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The canal in Caen, France—which Canadian troops liberated in July of 1944—against the background of war's desolation (left) and where youngsters now find the unquenchable confidence of the human spirit.



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Fig. 8.13 and Fig. 8.14. (Continued from page 20)

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THE FINE ART
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HISTORY



Modern-day shoppers漫游 the town square of Antwerp, Belgium, where a German V-1 flying bomb probably missed its nearby harbor, massacred civilians 44 years ago (below): heroic work amid devastation and chaos



Antwerp scenes (top) of St-Croix, Belgium, in bullet-ridden under the living-room floor; Rembrandt's sister Madeleine (right in middle picture) and friend Zette above the hideout; and (bottom) as Bell found them in 1986: an eloquent cry for peace

A PRIZE-WINNING EPIC

As a poet, John-Pass says that he is used to being without fortune. Last week, the college English instructor from Burnaby Park, B.C., north of Vancouver, earned \$1,000 for winning the top prize in the first Canadian Poetry Contest. It was not enough to quit teaching, but the 40-year-old author of eight poetry books edited that the contest, conceived by author George Woodcock as a fund raiser for the charity Conclude Indio Village Aid, was still preferable. Said Pass: "There may not be much monetary reward, but if good cause makes that easier to take."

Royal promise

British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher may have found a way to stop Prince Charles from challenging her government's urban policies. According to author Anthony Holden, she has offered to send him to Rio, where \$6,000 will buy him the status of London, which cost \$200, his outspoken comments on Britain's decayed inner cities. A London Sunday Times article last week on Holden's new book, *Charles, Prince*, noted that Thatcher wants Charles to become governor of Hong Kong in time to hand over the British colony to China in 1997. While no further word by Tidbits, Charles, Prince of Wales, is a British account, the prince declined to comment on the new move, to be released in November. But Holden, 46, maintains that he should be a special support with the prince. However, Buckingham Palace spokesman Michael McGregor says: "Mr. Holden has informed the prince only as a journalist. The prince might recognize Mr. Holden if he were here at a party."



Prince Charles, a governor in waiting

A MAN OF MANY PARTS

Canadian actor Saul Rubinek has become a man of many faces. In the theater *Ghosts*, to be repeated next month, he stars as an American businessman who becomes a hit-and-run killer. In a new TV series, *Mars*, he will be a journalist, and in the made-for-TV movie *Lazarus*, to be aired next spring, he plays the manager of the eccentric pianist. But it is the role of madcap Jibbs Trotter in the soon-to-be-released comedy *The Devilish Chances of Maxineadas Gild* that Rubinek says "lets [him] let loose." The 39-year-old Gravenhurst native says that the rabbi, who leaves the pulpit of the ultraorthodox Hassidim to become a stand-up comic, could easily be one of the lonely English Rudeboys. "My grandfather was Hasidic, and my father broke away from religion to become an actor," Per Rubinek, his happy schedule could not come at a better time. "I'm so busy," he adds, "I haven't had time to worry about hitting the big Four-0."



Rubinek



Welch: Spreading a rescue mission

AN ALIEN DELIGHT

For actress Tisha Sterling, space-age fantasy is serious business. The 36-year-old daughter of Raquel Welch plays an alien from the planet Arterius who boards an important rescue mission in the movie *Caveat: The Return*, scheduled for a November release. A former model from *Ice, Cold*, Welch needs her acting debut with a bit part in the 1985 movie *Caveat*. Canadian director Dan Petrie said that he cast Welch as the sergeant because of her serious approach to make-believe alienism. Said Petrie: "She has the power to make the imaginary seem very real."



First the song, then the book

Publishing's children's book is like a childhood dream come true, says singer-songwriter Jonny Baffett. The 41-year-old American musician with 16 hit albums to his credit enlisted his daughter Savannah Jane, 8, to turn his ballad *The Jolly Boys* into a fable tale. Together they plotted the adventures of a crookshank who lives on a mythical island. Says Baffett: "Literature is my first love—I just found another job along the way."

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Chimes of freedom

International stars sing for human rights

Even in the low-key era of pop music, when star-studded concertos for a good cause have become a fixture of the rock 'n' roll calendar, it was a trademark event. Amnesty International's annual Human Rights Now! show in Toronto last week, with an eight-hour concert featuring ten of pop's leading artists, lacked off the North American leg of the most ambitious tour in rock history. The six-week tour, which began in London on Sept. 2, was to knock down 16 Montreal last Saturday before continuing to scheduled concerts this week in Philadelphia, Los Angeles and San Francisco. While pop performers in the 1980s have increasingly adopted social concerns and appeared in concertas around the world never before has a group of stars taken notice with a message to the far corners of the globe. And the performers—Bruce Springsteen, Sting, Peter Gabriel, Tracy Chapman and Youssou N'Dour, all of them dousing their fire—rank in one of the most talented and diverse groups ever assembled.

N'Dour's N'Doul—an international star known for his duets with Gabriel—opened the Toronto classic, performing a lively set of African rhythms and dancing. It was followed by Canada's k.d. lang, who added her sultry country腔子 to the evening with a covers section, and later delivered a wrenching version of Roy Orbison's "Crying." The mood turned cause serious as the new American folk sensation Tracy Chapman performed a selection of her soul-killing ballads and stark protest songs, including "Talkin' 'bout a Revolution." It was all for the benefit of Amnesty International, the London-based, Nobel Prize-winning organization that campaigns on behalf of political prisoners and has 780,000 members and subscribers worldwide.

Throughout the show, the crowd was reverent when the artists performed their more political songs. When Bruce's "Giant Steps" was done, his bandmates broke into the

Madrid student protester who was killed in a South African prison in 1977, many people in the audience lit candles and sang "Song of Light." Many held up banners. Song director Ian McEwan said, "It's a song for environmentalists, black South Africans, Indian Nelson Mandela and to the children in that country's jails."

By the time Springsteen took to the stage with his E Street Band near midnight, his fast-to-the-floor brand of rock 'n' roll had 16,000 people on their feet. Then, the crowd

sang along when all of the evening's stars joined together for an emotional finale featuring two songs from peac's past: Bob Marley's "Get Up, Stand Up" and Bob Dylan's "Chimes of Freedom." And when the group sang Dylan's line about "bells tolling 'for each unnatural people soul misplaced made a pit,'" their voices struck the evening's most resonant chord.

Those now-classic anthems of human rights encapsulate the message of the groundbreaking tour. Amnesty International, which has been campaigning on behalf of political prisoners since its inception in 1961, is using the medium of rock music to help promote the United Nations Declaration of Human Rights, during the 40th anniversary of the charter. By the end of the \$25-million tour—which culminates in the U.S. after September 22—Reebok International Ltd.—owner of Dec. 15 in Boston, Mass., the tour will have taken Amnesty's message on a journey of more than 35,000 miles, to one million people in 14 countries on five continents. Concertgoers along the tour receive



Springsteen in Toronto
16,000 got up to cheer



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MUSIC

rapes of the US declaration, and even committed film shows during rock concert audiences, as illustrators. For Amnesty International U.S.A.'s executive director, Jack Healey, who conceived the tour, rock music is the perfect vehicle to articulate global support for human rights. Said Healey, a 58-year-old former Franciscan monk: "The nature of rock 'n' roll is a desire for freedom and a rebellion to get there. And that is what Amnesty is about."

Amnesty first turned to rock 'n' roll two years ago when Healey organized the six Conspiracy of Hope concerts in the United States to focus attention on processes of conciliation around the world. The tour featured Ringo Starr, Ireland's U2 and Canada's Bryan Adams, among others, and succeeded in doubling Amnesty's American membership to 225,000.

The success helped to expand the much more ambitious current tour. It amounts to a kind of human-rights carnival, with the artists and support staff of 130 travelling on a private 90-ft. 18-ft. truck carrying 50 tons of sound equipment, instruments and luggage. The accompanying throng are Amnesty activists and victims of repressive governments—including a Chilean torture victim and a survivor of Cambodia's brutal Khmer Rouge regime. Tour organizers say that the victims are travelling with the tour in order to provide the performers with firsthand accounts of human-rights abuses. Said tour spokesman Mary Daly: "Every day, the commitment of the artists intensifies."

State of the union: A sign on a place where usually courageous people have rarely, if ever, vented—behind the scenes of the Concert Hall in north Westbury, New York. And since these concerts are clearly making an impact, progressive Hungarians and Russian dissidents attended the Budapest event, during which 180 high school students collected 45,000 signatures in support of the anti-destitution. Thus, Ringo and Colossal drew attention to the plight of ethnic Hungarians in neighboring Romania. And last week, before the San Jose concert, Costa Rican President Oscar Arias invited Sprangenberg and the other touring artists to his office for a 45-minute discussion about his Central American peace plan and regional tensions.

Still, the Amnesty tour has experienced difficulties. After Toronto spectators found the 40,000-seat Canadian National Exhibition stadium booked for baseball, they were left with the 16,500-seat Maple Leaf Gardens

show in the Soviet capital renamed "not only god, but god's shadow." In the interests of giving the tour a less likely global road, Daly said, Amnesty is even willing to add the Moscow concert at a later date at the local Bar. She added, time is running out. And Amnesty may decide to mount a concert in Athens instead.

Meanwhile, members of Amnesty's Canadian section say that the concert tour will bring in new support. Roger Clark, the organization's executive general, said that he expects to see an 12,000-member increase by no more than 4,000 supporters. Said Clark: "Gone are the days when Amnesty tends to be heading out soloists in shopping malls, but with the tour it has gone way over the top." And conveying a human-rights message through music is an idea that is spreading; an Amnesty chapter across Canada plans to hold local rock concerts on Oct. 15 to coincide with the end of the global tour. On the same day, many Canadian radio stations will broadcast the Forces Asia concert, while on Dec. 18, Canada's MuchMusic channel will telecast highlights of the whole tour.

These local concerts across Canada and across the rest of the world are helping to keep the Western Right's show on the road.

New tour: And the tour of course is a tool for social change. When the show's whistle-stop gathering of the 100 to sing "Chorus of Freedom" and "Get Up, Stand Up" the songs serve to gather three decades of that tradition, with leading pop artists of the late 1960s singing classic protest songs from the 1960s and 1970s. Standing between a muscular Springsteen and a stylized Ringo, songwriter Chapman appears a slighter, less confident figure. But with her shifting brand of protest music currently at the top of the charts—and at the center of such acts—the 24-year-old performer clearly represents the new generation. As Amnesty's human-rights caravan rolls on, it is reinforcing the rebellious spirit at the centre of rock.



Long, lyrical square dance in aid of Amnesty International

String-pulled children



NICHOLAS JENNINGS

Glasnost on screen

Soviet movies are now free of the censors

After two decades of decline, Soviet film-making, Alexander Rodnyansky's *The Commissar* gives us hope at ever showing his first and only movie. In 1987, Rodnyansky wrote and directed *The Commissar*, a lyrical masterpiece about war and human dignity. Soviet officials banned the film and confiscated all the copies. They also expelled him from the Communist party and ended his brief career as a film-maker. But in 1988, shortly after Mikhail Gorbachev became Soviet leader, Rodnyansky received permission to search for his film in the state archives. After three weeks, he found some many boxes stacked in a dark cellar. The Commissar is a dark, somber film. The black-and-white film had been partially destroyed, but it proved together various copies. Rodnyansky painstakingly restored it. Now, after 21 years, *The Commissar* is seeing the light of day. At Toronto's recent Festival of Festivals, it was one of 80 films featured at the largest retrospective of Soviet cinema ever mounted.

The film offered a prolonged glimpse into a hidden side of Soviet life and culture. Like *The Commissar*, most of the films shown at the Toronto festival had been previously banned by Moscow bureaucrats. But under Gorbachev's policy of glasnost, there has been a revolution as the country's film industry. In May, 300 conservatives were ousted from the leadership of the Soviet Filmmakers Union. And control over the movie industry shifted from the state bureaucracy to the union's new leaders—directors whose films have often been shelved in the past. Setting up a body called the Central Committee to review banned work, the union has searched 60 movies during the past two years. According to the French film historian Jan Chater, who programmed the retrospective, "First censorship has been totally abolished in the Soviet Union—it was the first cultural breakthrough in the Gorbachev revolution."

But Rodnyansky says that the Soviet bureaucracy is still wary about his film, which exposes anti-Semitism and points to the greatest of the military's failings during the height of the Russian civil war in the 1920s. *The Commissar* tells the story of a backwoods le-



Photo © 1988 Kino International

Rodnyansky, his masterpiece is finally on view

off to an island for a contraband Smolny. On the way back, they get lost in the woods and end up wandering around with a crowd of zombie-like residents from a nursing home dressed in clothes from the Stalin era. "Of course it is a subversive," said *Planeta Pustoty* writer Aleksandr Mostofsky. "But the politics are in the background."

The sudden freedom that Soviet filmmakers are now experiencing has passed a new set of problems. Last weekend in Toronto last week, Mostofsky said, "Right now we can criticize everything and everybody. But I don't think we should have the specific job of criticizing Hitler or the Nazis or Hitler's complements." Now that the bureaucracy has stopped making the film-makers more competitive with each other to win the favor of the most important managers in the world—Soviet citizens, who, according to Chater, are in the movies almost as often as others in North America. "An strange as it seems," said Mostofsky, "the danger now comes not from censorship but from commercialism."

However, the commercial fruits of Soviet cinema have bypassed Mostofsky. A half-faced figure who appeared at festival functions in a blue dress suit, the director said that he will earn "not a single kopek" from *The Commissar*'s international success. The reason: his government's film export agency gives no royalties on foreign sales. And the Soviet media, he charged, have been downplaying the awards that the film is winning at festivals in the West. Mostofsky, Mostofsky does not expect to make another movie. Instead, he spends his time creating fine industrial furniture. "Maybe," he said, "the West will start buying that one day too."

BRIAN D. ROBINSON

MAGNAH'S BEST-SELLER LIST

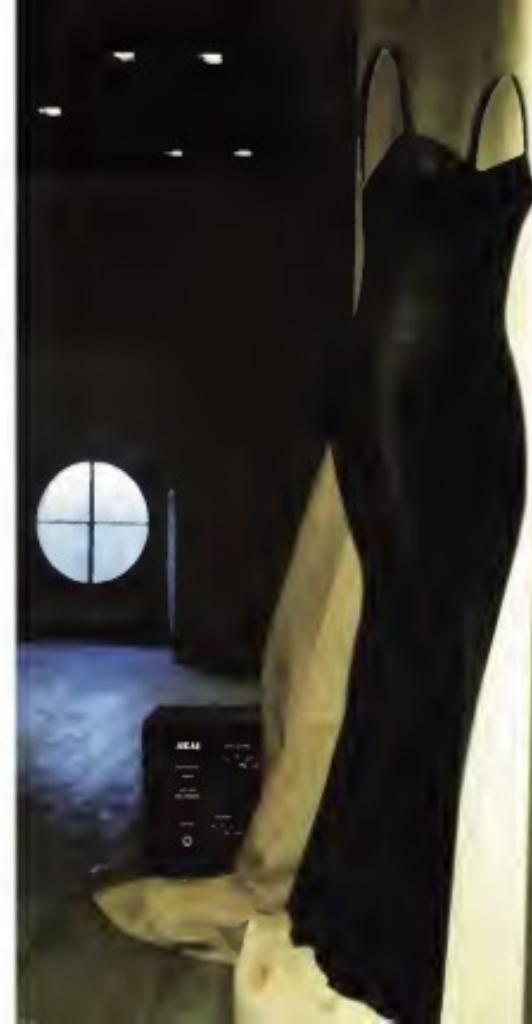
FICTION

- 1 *The House Agenda*, Lafferty (9)
- 2 *The Confidant of the Kremlin*, Glenny (7)
- 3 *Till We Meet Again*, Kostenko (5)
- 4 *The Lyre of Orpheus*, Sosulin (3)
- 5 *Aladdin*, Winkler (2)
- 6 *Days, Short (1)*
- 7 *In the Red*, Anatoliev (6)
- 8 *Brave Lord of Krasnogorsk*, Edeberg
- 9 *Timothy's Game*, Sosulin (7)
- 10 *Book One*, Collins (9)

HORROR

- 1 *Telling Strength*, Sosulin (2)
- 2 *A Brief History of Those, Shostik (2)*
- 3 *Bruches of Whore*, Hopkins (2)
- 4 *Ecstasy: The Art of the Dead*, Tropp (7)
- 5 *Ed Renaissance*: *The Pursuit of Power*, Sted, (3)
- 6 *The Lives of John Leinen*, Goldblatt
- 7 *Surfacing*, Glenny, (5)
- 8 *Brave New World*
- 9 *Active Dead*, Anton
- 10 *Cappies*, Clark

11 *Postures and such*
Compiled by Stephen McGeorge



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The weighty concerns of a weary scribe

BY ALLAN POTHERINGHAM

A few seasons back, a day after Winnipeg wrote a letter to me about myopic (that's carry enough letters) pleading with the editors to save him and all Canada from Potheringham's usual sloshing, merrymaking ramblings over what he did on his summer holidays. The poor chap doesn't have a chance. Anyone who has to spend a year listening to preposterous politicians letting out air deserves a little self-indulgence. If you've ever encountered Bill Webster, Leon Dan McKenna, Jessie Blatman or Jimmy Balder, it's quite clear in my reasonable but very biased view that one should be allowed to prance forth for a week with about salmon and pheasants and softbouts and the view over Coal Harbor and the quality of alehouse in an English pub that was founded in 1206—something before Oprah Winfrey was invented. A weary columnist who must discuss free trade, the right and George Bush is fully entitled to write these comments and ignore courts. It's written right there in the Bill of Rights. You could look it up.

What's the one time in a family reunion at Saskatchewan if you can't have about 10? With a collection of relatives that could populate the central desert of Australia? That Winnipeg guy obviously has no conscience in his soul, which I guess is what happens when you spend too many winters in Winnipeg. Does he actually think I am not going to tell you about the subsequent fire in New York with a beautiful daughter? The man is clearly daft.

Said daughter, with old couch of a dad, went to Paris when she was 13. Seeing Paris through the eyes of a 12-year-old girl was a revelation. She seeing it for the first time. Seeing New York through the eyes of a 39-year-old is like seeing it through a credit card. The essence of Manhattan rose easily—18 per cent. Mayor Ed Koch not so much personal note of thanks. They are naming some city blocks after my photo.

Daughter discovered, in the chimney, August heat, that the coolest retreat in town



After that, there was an enforced retreat to London, where the sun shone every day and the sky was blue and *The Phantom of the Opera* proves that you can make a musical out of anything. Next, we expect, is Jack the Ripper in a kick-and-swing with chosen girls to match.

After that was the annual trek to Vancouver, the object being the reacquaintance of the only grown man in the Western world who hasn't had his birthday party. A fellow scribbler from *Scotiabank* showed up, as did one from darkest Hampstead Heath. It was the quiet quiet after. A close friend turned pale and slumped to the floor. We assumed heart attack, but it turned out, under examination by a lady doctor and not unassisted by the grape, that he had simply fainted, in doubt due to the surprise at string the birthday boy still alive. A relation collapsed on his weekly kowtow and had to be packed off. Pat Cawley did mortal wounds to Jack Webber's ego. Everybody remarked on how another looked as if she could take on Bea Johnson as a craft 40-year-old sprite. Someone with good taste showed up again—a delightful brevet from Simon Fraser University. The remaining walking wounded soldiered through the night, sustained by gin and beer.

The summer ended with a handsome man's visitation to Washington and a leisurely, sobering tour of Gettysburg, an hour or so across the Pennsylvania border. The House of Commons did its bit on the Civil War battlefields, particularly prominent where Lincoln delivered all 12 minutes in the most eloquent political speech I yet recall.

The highlight of yet another dull summer came, finally, at the very end, on a tennis court adjacent to Dumbarton Oaks, the stately Georgetown estate where the winning sunsets sat down in 1944 and worked out the skeleton of the United Nations. Something nearly as momentous was going on at the tennis court overlooking Rock Creek Park, the grass skid that cuts through Washington, where the young emperor had his later class 4-4 and was laughing.

Justice, if not desperation, always triumphs, as did the final result, with the underdogs—using guile and stealth so that someone 34 years older—winning six of the seven face games and emerging victorious 7-5 while evens the overhanging seventh cheered. Mark me up for the old fogey. The youngster was packed off to the airport, tall between legs.

Sleep about of this, Winnipeg.

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